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Eberstadt Asked to Quit; Naziism Fails in France; Bay State Track Survey

The World's Day—February 16, 1943

Washington: Eberstadt Asked to Quit WPB Post

Donald M. Nelson asked Ferdinand E. Eberstadt, Program Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, for his resignation and named Charles E. Wilson as Executive Vice-Chairman "in charge of all WPB programs." [Financial Page.]

The House Rules Committee approved on a voice vote a resolution to set up a standing committee on commercial and civil aviation.

In a step designed to reduce absenteeism the House Naval Committee wrote into a minor bill an amendment to require all Navy Yards to file with local selective service boards the name of each civilian employee who has been absent from work without prior authorization.

Agriculture Secretary Wickard, following a House Appropriations subcommittee refusal to vote a $100,000,000 fund for "incentive" subsidies to farmers, said such action could not have come "at a worse time" and expressed hope it would not be final.

The Agriculture Department asked Congress to appropriate $65,075,000 for farm labor battalions, the money to be used to transport farm laborers and handle other expenses incidental to shifts.

Mr. Wickard told Senators investigating food production he would ask the Army to furlough troops to help with this year's crop harvest "if the necessity arises."

A joint radio appeal to income taxpayers to make their first payments promptly despite current discussions of pay-as-you-go proposals was made by Treasury Secretary Morgenthau, Representative Doughton (D) of North Carolina and Senator George (D) of Georgia.

Even occupational deferment must yield to the armed services requirements for specially skilled men, Manpower Commissioner McNutt said in a press conference.

A measure making the Waacs a temporary component of the Army was passed by the Senate and sent to the House.

A bill placing all Army officers on the same basis with respect to disability retirement benefits was passed by the Senate and sent to the House.

Expenditure of $210,000,000 for construction of floating dry docks for the Navy received final congressional approval.

Price Administrator Prentiss Brown said he opposed allowing "any general price increases" to businesses forced to pay overtime wages under the 48-hour-work-week order, and suggested that Congress require workers to invest the overtime pay in war bonds.

Francis B. Sayre in his annual report as U. S. High Commissioner to the Philippines suggested that it may be undesirable to re-establish large-scale production of sugar in the Islands for export since the sugar industry is the one most reliant upon artificial protection in the American market.

In Europe: Failure of Naziism in France Conceded

Failure to impose Naziism on France because of its refusal by "the masses of the country" was conceded by Hitler's organ, the Völkischer Beobachter, which added that the hope of "renewed France" appeared vain. The editorial was thought by some diplomatic observers to pave the way for new disciplinary measures.

Starvation in Athens is taking an average of 200 a day, in spite of slight improvement due to arrival of food consignments from Canada and Britain, the Greek Government-in-Exile reported.

Axis reprisals in Greece: 34 Greek patriots executed and two villages set on fire after the wrecking of two Axis troop trains; and in Saloniki 48 hostages shot, the Russians reported.

Finland's "will for peace" mounts, a Swedish newspaper declared, and said a peace policy would be "the most important task" of Risto Ryti, newly re-elected President.

New England: Saltonstall Requests Track Survey

Governor Saltonstall has asked the State Department of Public Utilities to make a survey of transportation to and from horse and dog tracks in Massachusetts. Results may determine whether or not the State will permit tracks to operate this year.

Supplies of No. 2 fuel oil were still at a dangerously low point today as the cold snap continued, but relief was expected later in the week if plans for redistribution of reserve stocks were completed. Kerosene was plentiful in and around Boston. [Page 5.]

Massachusetts housewives will be shown how to get the most in food purchases under the new point rationing system by the State's 100,000 civilian defense block leaders, it was announced today. [Page 2.]

Bumpier highways this spring will be due to a drop of 25 per cent in gasoline, excise and car registration fees upon which Massachusetts depends for road maintenance, according to Herman A. McDonald, State Highway Commissioner.

National: Idaho Governor Vetoes Political Bill

Gov. C. A. Bottolfsen of Idaho vetoed a bill substituting political nominating conventions for the primary election system.

Americas: Paraguay Elects Morinigo President

Gen. Higinio Morinigo, Acting President of Paraguay since 1939, has been elected President without formal opposition for a period ending in 1948. Unopposed, he received 85 per cent of the votes in the election which has been going on since Jan. 16 on Saturdays and Sundays.

Acting on instructions of the Interior Minister, Buenos Aires police ordered the newspaper El Pampero, which is friendly to the Axis, closed indefinitely because an article Sunday referred disrespectfully to some of Argentina's national heroes.

India: Demands for Gandhi Release Rejected

In New Delhi the British Government refused demands of the Indian Legislature for the release of Mohandas K. Gandhi, fasting since Feb. 10.

Turkey: 150 Arrests Follow Loukov Assassination

Assassination of Bulgaria's former minister of defense, General Loukov, was followed by 150 arrests, according to Istanbul dispatches.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 6:46 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 7:09 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 6:48 p. m.; ends Thursday at 7:08 a. m.

Indictments In Armour Case Are Dismissed

Price ceiling violation charges nol-prossed on account of faulty designation of company.

Because they were not properly drawn, four indictments against Armour & Company and four individuals associated with that company were nol-prossed this afternoon when Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., ordered the indictments dismissed.

Frederick E. Jennings, Counsel for Armour & Company, raised the point that the indictments specified Armour & Company of the District of Delaware, but there is no such corporation. The Armour Company is the Armour & Company of Delaware. William T. McCarthy, Assistant U. S. Attorney, assigned to prosecute violations of the price ceilings in meats, stated that he would have new indictments drawn up shortly.

Speedy action in Federal prosecution of other so-called black market cases in beef and other meats was promised today by Judge Wyzanski at the arraignment of seven wholesalers and four companies in the United States District Court on charges of alleged violation of, or conspiracy to violate, price regulations of the Office of Price Administration.

Not guilty pleas were entered by the defendants and counsel asked the Court for 30 days' delay in which to prepare their cases for defense and to familiarize themselves with the intricacies of the law, which, they said, was a new law. The Court ruled that only seven days would be allowed.

This is a situation that requires immediate action, said Judge Wyzanski from the bench. Delay will offset the administration of the Act. There will be no delays, he added.

"If the defendants are guilty, they should be punished forthwith, and if they are innocent they should be cleared forthwith," he said.

William T. McCarthy, Asssistant U. S. Attorney, who has been especially assigned by the Government to prosecute the black market violators, in objecting to the request for 30 days for preparation, told the Court that these cases affect the welfare of the public, and that speedy action was essential. "We want to be fair to all concerned," he said, "but there must be no delay. The people are suffering as the result of such violations."

Those pleading not guilty today were: Caesar Cavigioli, of Milford, President of the Milford Packing Company; Abraham Ginsburg, of Wellesley, Treasurer of the Milford Packing Company; Jacob Slobodkin, of Brookline, President and Treasurer of a Boston company bearing his name; Joseph G. Gordon, of Boston; Paul Miller, of Wollaston, Morris Lipkin, of Brighton, and Benjamin Rottenberg, of Brighton; and the following companies: Milford Packing Co., Milford; J. Slobodkin Co., of Boston; B. Rottenberg Co., Inc., of Boston; and the Brighton Packing Co., of Brighton.

Four other individuals and the Armour & Company, who were also indicted by the Grand Jury for alleged violations of, or conspiracy to violate, maximum price regulations on butter, by compelling customers to purchase eggs before buying butter, will appear at the afternoon session of the District Court today for arraignment.

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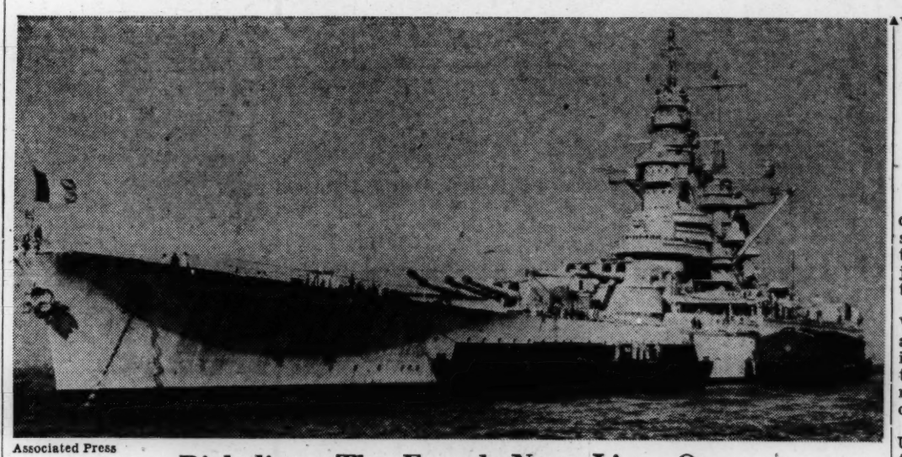
U. S. Wins Solomons Sea Battle 15-5; Allied Tanks Counterattack in Tunisia; United Nations Council in the Making



Associated Press

Richelieu—The French Navy Lives On

The French battleship Richelieu, now in New York after a 3,700-mile trip from Dakar, West Africa, is attended by Navy craft refitting the warship so that it may again sail against the Axis.
Richelieu likely cornerstone for potential French fleet: Page 9.

Men Up to 45 Kept in Scope Of War Draft

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt's disclosure that the nation has only a 14,000,000-man pool out of which to draw 10,700,000 into the armed services this year indicates that in addition to fathers, men up to 45 may have to be drafted.

The 10,700,000 military force, now agreed upon by the President, the services, and manpower officials as necessary for an all-out drive against the Axis this year, will leave few able-bodied men of draft age at home.

Mr. McNutt estimated at a press conference yesterday that out of 22,000,000 men registered between the ages of 18 and 38, approximately 14,000,000 can meet the present Army and Navy standards for efficient soldiers.

This means that only 3,300,000 able-bodied men of draft age can be left at home to man farms and other essential war industries.

It may also mean, Mr. McNutt indicated yesterday, that the Army and Navy may have to take some men between the ages of 38 and 45, even though the military strategists do not consider men of this age category to make the best soldiers.

Dependency Ruled Out

Forty-five is still the top limit on the statute books for the military draft, but younger men are being sent home at the present time. The War Department is already tightening up on its policy on release of older men, however.

The comparatively small size of the manpower pool from which the military services will draw approximately 12,000 men a day in the coming months shows why Mr. McNutt and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, are vigorously opposing the bill introduced in Congress by

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

New Offensive on U-Boats By Fleet of Small Ships

By Charles E. Gratke
Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Within a matter of months anti-submarine warfare will enter a new phase. "Passive defense" against the U-boats will end. The period of aggressive action at sea will be in full swing.

Ships are being built in Boston today to make this offensive possible. They are symbols of the construction race which is being won in the shipyards from Maine to Oregon.

At the Boston Navy Yard and at the Hingham-Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, 15 newspaper men—visiting Atlantic Coast naval establishments as the guests of the United States Navy—inspected the program which the admirals believe will change the course of the Battle of the Atlantic.

The plan falls roughly into two divisions. First are the ships with the letters "D E" and "B D E" on their bows.

Both are "destroyer escort" craft.

Mass Output Begun

Those made for the British carry the additional prefix "B." Quick to build, efficient to operate, these ships are going into mass production at a rate which will make possible the protection of merchant craft upon a scale surpassing the empirical estimates on which Hitler's undersea warfare campaign is believed to have been based.

Within the coming year scores of these vessels, in numbers not disclosable, will be added to the fleet.

But their equipment makes an equally impressive story. They have more gadgets than an automatic kitchen range of the kind that was built in the days when they were building kitchen ranges.

The ships are equipped with the latest devices for detecting submarines—both submerged and on the surface. There is new radio communication between planes and escort vessels—permitting direct ship-plane communication in place of the older method of short relay in code.

Maneuverability Increased

New weapons supplement the familiar depth charges. Maneuverability has been greatly increased.

These are the ships which will implement Prime Minister Churchill's declaration, following Casablanca, that the seriousness of the submarine situation demands protection for the ships that are now at sea, rather than merely attempting to outbuild the sinkings.

There are difficulties. The speed of the escorts does not approach that of the destroyers. Light of construction, they are extremely vulnerable to shell and even machine-gun fire.

But their torpedo tubes constitute a real threat even in certain classes of surface combat. Their capacity for depth charges is enough to give the most intrepid submarine commander pause. Their detection devices prove that the Allied navies have found the method—and that what is needed is protection in sufficient volume.

And it is this protection that the shipyards of America—giving high priority to the escort program—intend to place in the hands of the men who go out to the war in ships.

Vital issues for Allies include airways, bases in Pacific, and postwar aid and rebuilding

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—A considerable agenda of urgent issues affecting both the war and the peace is developing for a projected meeting of the United Nations.

With reports coming from both Washington and London that an all-in Allied political conference is in the making, the best information here is that it would be summoned to pave the way for action on the following questions:

The early establishment of a United Nations Council to integrate the conduct of the war, with the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China taking the lead in deciding strategic policy.

A co-ordination of world-wide relief plans.

The creation of a postwar construction and development council which would aim to set in motion at once machinery to work out financial and economic problems.

Agreement on the development of civil aviation after the war with special reference to freedom and security of the airways.

Bases in the Pacific

Discussion of security in the Pacific with particular reference to recent proposal of Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, that the United States acquire such bases in the Pacific Ocean as would make future Japanese aggression impossible.

The submission of the Atlantic Charter and the four freedoms to the legislative assemblies of all the United Nations as the cornerstone of their foreign policy.

Walter Nash, influential New Zealand Minister to the United States, is the latest Allied diplomat to advocate an early meeting of the United Nations and he urged that it be held "in the near future."

"We must," he told an audience in Constitution Hall in the Capital last night, "set to work now and make the United Nations' concept and the Atlantic Charter into working realities.

Nash Stresses Unity

"Neither the British Commonwealth, nor the United States, nor Russia, nor China, nor any group of powers can alone settle the future problems of the world. The British Commonwealth is a great organization, so is the United States of America, so is the U. S. S. R., so is China, but no one of them can secure the future peace or development of the world alone.

"We must have a co-ordinated developed United Nations body in the postwar world. There is room and necessity for a nation of Greeks, Norwegians, Swiss, New Zealanders, Dutch and many other great nations, even if small in population and area. Indeed, I would go further and say we re-

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Germans in Russia are retreating on 400-mile front — Russians in suburbs of Kharkov.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

Fifteen Japanese ships, including 12 destroyers, were sunk or damaged and 60 or 61 planes were destroyed in heavy sea-air action during the week of Jan. 29, when the Japanese sought to evacuate their last remaining forces from Guadalcanal.

American losses were the heavy cruiser Chicago, an unidentified destroyer, 3 motor torpedo boats, and 22 aircraft.

In making public these facts today, the Navy effectively dispelled Japanese-inspired rumors that the United States had suffered heavy Navy losses. Although none of the Japanese vessels sunk or damaged appears to have been as valuable a craft as the Chicago, the cumulative results of the battle gave the United States a decisive edge.

As in the Battle of the Coral Sea, all blows appear to have been struck by opposing aircraft, although powerful rival task forces were in proximate waters throughout the week. The Japanese contingent, which included battleships and aircraft carriers, refused to accept a naval challenge and seemingly was only concerned with carrying out the evacuation.

Meanwhile, in Tunisia, panzer troops from Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps have captured the American-French base at Gafsa, 75 miles west of the Gulf of Gabes.

Sixty miles northeast, however, in the Faid Pass region, American tanks, supported by a protective umbrella of fighter planes, have driven German armor back six miles in a counterthrust that may offset to a certain extent the Axis success.

It is still too early to evaluate the fast-developing Battle of Tunisia. But geography, shorter communications, and experience give the enemy an advantage that will require time and losses to nullify. For the moment, it would seem, the Axis has succeeded in removing the threat of an American advance to the Gulf of Gabes, which would flank Marshal Rommel's defensive position behind the so-called Mareth Line.

However, the occupation of Gafsa and other local successes the Axis might achieve will not change the essential nature of the Tunisian campaign. Like that of Stalingrad, it remains a last-ditch stand to gain time to strengthen defenses elsewhere—on this occasion the Fortress of Europe.

Admiral Sir Andrew B. Cunningham, Allied naval commander in the Mediterranean, made this perfectly clear when he disclosed that American and British shipping losses had been less than 2 per cent in bringing 780 ships totaling 6,500,000 tons to North Africa since Nov. 8, while the Germans and Italians had lost nearly one third of their vessels in trying to supply their forces in Tunisia.

In Russia, the Soviets reported the Germans were continuing to fall back precipitously along a 400-mile line from Orel to a point 36 miles northeast of Taganrog, and the German High Command acknowledged that Russian tanks had entered the suburbs of Kharkov. But there is no indication that the Axis retreat, hasty as it is, has become a rout.

Solomons Battle:

The text of the Naval communiqué covering the naval operations in the South Pacific from Jan. 29 to Feb. 4.

(All dates are east longitude):

"1. During the latter part of January, United States reconnais-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Saltonstall Bars Fund Coercion; Long's Letter Termed 'Mistake'

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said today that the use of intimidation to obtain contributions for the United War Fund was entirely out of order. The Governor referred to a letter written by State Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long in which he told members of his department who had not contributed to the Boston United War Fund that he had ways of "dealing with people who are not loyal to their department."

"As for Commissioner Long's letter, of course that was a mistake. I have seen the Commissioner and he realizes that there were possible interpretations of the letter which should not have been there. I talked with Charles Cabot this morning and told him that Mr. Long would send him a list of the names of persons to whom the letter was sent. Mr. Cabot will get in touch with each person personally."

The Governor, who headed the Fund drive in 1938, said that donations to the War Fund should be voluntary gifts. "I believe every person should be given a thorough opportunity to understand the purposes of the Fund and his own responsibility in the matter."

The letter was sent to 25 employees out of the 630 in the State Department of Corporations and Taxation who failed to contribute to the fund.

"I have ways of dealing with people who are not loyal to the department and what it is obligated to do," Commissioner Long wrote. "The opportunity is not very far distant, since the question of compensation and assignment to work is always constantly before me."

Tax Commissioner Long admitted sending the letter, but said it was not his intention to coerce employees to give to the Fund.

"I didn't mean the letter in the way it sounded," the Tax Commissioner said. "I wouldn't penalize anyone for failure to contribute even if I could. I was moved more by pride in my department than anything else. It seemed unfair to me that some failed to contribute.

"If I had thought the letter would be used in the way it was I certainly would have worded it differently."

A Democratic move to obtain an investigation of charges that State Department heads had attempted to coerce employees into making contributions to the Greater Boston United War Fund got under way at the Massachusetts State House today.

Representative John E. Flaherty (D) of Boston, who disclosed today that Tax Commissioner Long had written what Mr. Flaherty termed "a threatening letter" to 25 em-

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Allied Setback in Tunisia Only Minor

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, Feb. 16—Convincing proof of the growing Allied control of the North African land and air fronts is the fact that I have just flown unmolested from Cairo to Algiers over territory only recently under Axis control.

Such a flight would have been impossible a few weeks ago.

Although the route still is liable to possible Axis air attacks along part of its length, the advance of the British Eighth Army and the mounting Allied air offensive in French North Africa rapidly is making possible links between the two main concentrations of the United Nations' strength in Africa.

Despite the fact that the Germans are making temporary gains, it is not unreasonable to expect that such communications will grow swiftly during the coming weeks.

As the first correspondent to make this flight, I had an opportunity to see a panoramic view not only of the extent of the tremendous victory of the British Eighth Army, but also of the many problems, particularly regarding terrain, remaining to be met before the Axis finally is driven from Tunisia.

Panorama of Battle

However, a flight of several thousand miles is sufficient to convince even the most skeptical that the hardest part of the fight for Africa is over and that the Allies—above all, the Montgomery army—are adequate for any task before them.

Scarcely for a moment during the 1,400-mile flight from El Alamein to Tripoli is one out of sight

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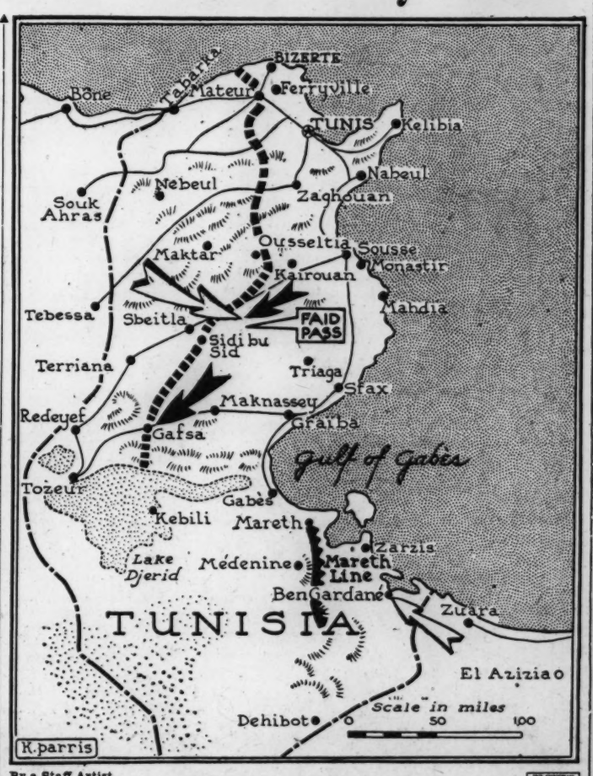


By a Staff Artist

Battle Areas in Tunisia

Black arrows show two German tank thrusts that resulted in capture of Gafsa and a penetration of 20 miles in the American positions in the Faid Pass area where an American tank force (white arrow) is now reported to have thrown the Germans back six miles in a counterattack. White arrow in lower right-hand corner represents position of British Eighth Army as it nears Mareth Line.

Fore River Denies Charge Of Inefficiency at Plant

Union charges that the 150 welders fired for absenteeism by the Fore River Shipyard were let out by the company to cover its own inefficiency were discredited today by outsiders who have closely followed production at the yard.

"There is nothing in it," commented a source in excellent position to know the facts of production. "There are no idle ways and no lack of planning. The planning in the yard is of as high an order as in any company in the country.

"Quite a lot of absenteeism has occurred. I don't know that it has been any more than can be found in other war establishments, but it has been too much."

Originated by Union

Complaint of inadequate planning by the company as leading to lack of work and so providing the real cause of the discharges rather than absenteeism originated with organizers of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

However, the union leaders did not altogether agree among themselves. One official declared that absenteeism was being used in an effort to break organized labor and made new anti-union strategy.

The C. I. O. union was backed up today by the Massachusetts C. I. O. The latter's president, Joseph A. Salerno, gave out a statement reviewing union charges as follows:

"1. 2,500 laid off or fired in the past week. 2. Eight idle ways in the yard out of 12. 3. Ships laying around for six months without working crews on them. 4. Company trying to use absenteeism, a. to cover their own inefficiency; b. as a weapon against bona-fide organization."

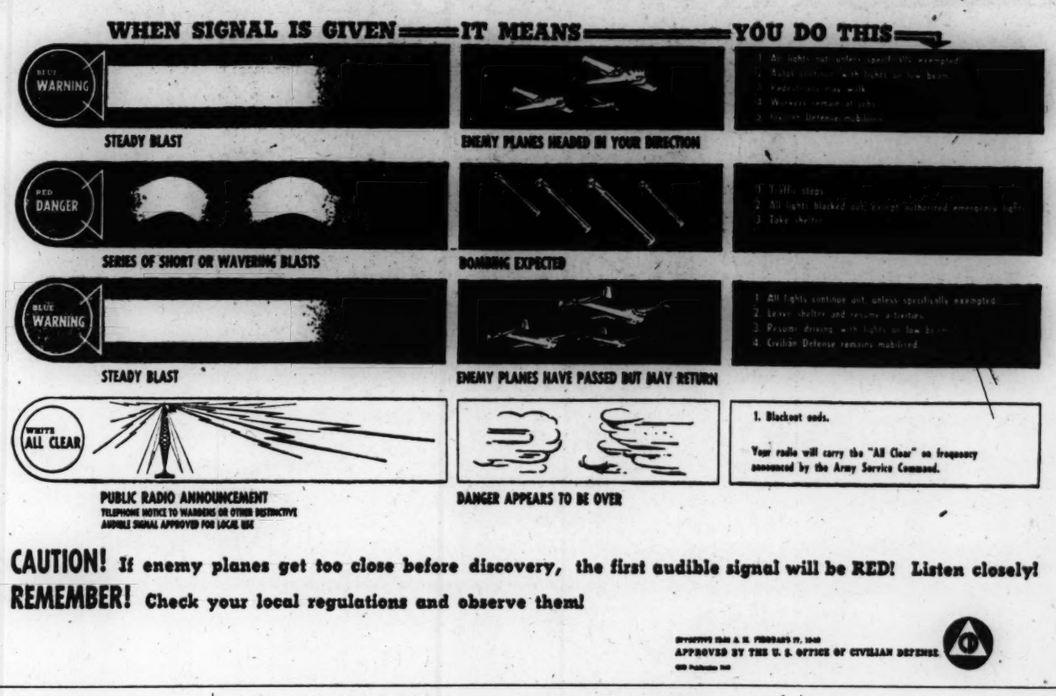
Bitterness for Years

For several years there has been bitter feeling between the shipbuilding union of the C. I. O. and the Bethlehem Steel Company which operates the yard. Fore River is the only big yard of Bethlehem Steel which does not deal with the C. I. O. union. Quincy has been a stronghold of non-unionism. Though the C. I. O. union has campaigned to organize the Bethlehem workers at Fore River, it failed in 1941 to win an election to establish it as sole collective bargaining agency. Bethlehem now deals at Fore River with an independent company union.

Since then the new Hingham shipyard has sprung up, its thousands of workers have opened a new field for labor organization, the American Federation of Labor has also gone in, and a three cornered fight between the Independent Union at Fore River, the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. has been going on for several months. The storm over absenteeism has blown up in this unusual atmosphere.

President Salerno of the State C. I. O. said that in no way did the C. I. O. encourage absenteeism, and that it would do everything to do away with it in industrial war work. He announced a meeting at Fanueil Hall for Sunday afternoon, Feb. 28, to discuss production problems and working conditions in New England shipyards, discourage absenteeism, increase production and promote the further establishment of labor-management committees.

NEW AIR RAID WARNING SYSTEM


WHEN SIGNAL IS GIVEN
IT MEANS
YOU DO THIS
BLUE WARNING
STEADY BLAST
ENEMY PLANES HEADED IN YOUR DIRECTION
RED DANGER
SERIES OF SHORT OR WAVERING BLASTS
BOMBING EXPECTED
BLUE WARNING
STEADY BLAST
ENEMY PLANES HAVE PASSED BUT MAY RETURN
WHITE ALL CLEAR
PUBLIC RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT
TELEPHONE NOTICE TO WARDENS OR OTHER DISTINCTIVE AUDIBLE SIGNAL APPROVED FOR LOCAL USE
DANGER APPEARS TO BE OVER
1. Blackout ends.
Your radio will carry the "All Clear" on frequency announced by the Army Service Command.

CAUTION! If enemy planes get too close before discovery, the first audible signal will be RED! Listen closely!

REMEMBER! Check your local regulations and observe them!

EFFECTIVE 1943 A. M. FEBRUARY 17, 1943
APPROVED BY THE U. S. OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Boston's U. S. Rent Agency Boon to Tenant Host

Renters of apartments in Greater Boston possess a powerful and willing champion—the Defense Rental Office in Post Office Square. Many may still be unaware of the existence of this ready spokesman for the rights of the tenant, for the office has functioned quietly and with very little fuss since the beginning of rent control. Nevertheless, it has already proved an important factor in the economic life of the property renter. James H. Brennan, director of the office, estimates that the number of adjustments already made is in "the thousands."

"We have been able to accomplish some very helpful adjustments," he said today, adding that many have been in cases where landlords were using other Federal regulations as an excuse to "chisel" on the tenant.

"Sometimes a landlord will cut down on the amount of heat furnished, on the plea that he cannot get enough fuel," Mr. Brennan said, giving one example, "We won't let him get away with it."

Triple Damages Possible

There have been attempts to "gouge" servicemen, he added, in particularly crowded areas, and the rent control office has been instrumental in preventing a great deal of this sort of thing.

"Tenants should be told that if a landlord violates any of the rent control regulations, the tenant can sue him for triple damages," Mr. Brennan asserted. "This means that if he wins his case he can collect three times the usual amount of judgment out of the guilty landlord, as well as his counsel's fees."

Landlords in greater Boston have no right to raise rents at this time, except upon approval by the Rent Control Board, which is given only in the most unusual circumstances, Mr. Brennan warned. A few landlords, apparently agreeing among themselves on a plan, have raised rents and told tenants that it was lawful for them to do so because a petition on the subject is now pending in Washington. The petition is before the Government, it is true, Mr. Brennan said, but that fact is not a basis upon which rents can be legally raised.

Some Fines and Sentences

The rent control office, Mr. Brennan disclosed, is in possession of the facts on several cases of this kind. "We are checking up on them for the purpose of becoming a bit more strict with these people," he said. "We shall soon present these cases to the United States District Attorney for appropriate action. We are not going to tolerate or permit the creation of any 'black market' on rents in this area.

"In some other jurisdictions in the country judges have fined and sentenced landlords who violated the rent control law. We shall take similar action here and ask the courts to punish these violators."

Fortunately, added Mr. Brennan, the landlords who have tried to violate the regulation have been relatively few. The great majority have been "co-operative and law abiding."

In spite of the fact that the Boston rent control office has received more than 570,000 registrations, and each registration requires two mailings—one copy being returned to the landlord and one to the tenant—the rent control office has the distinction of being one of the most efficient and unconfused of all the great agencies which have been established since Pearl Harbor in the administration of wartime regulations. It has a staff of 162 persons, 30 of which are engaged in examination and inspection of complaints.

Block Leaders to Give Tips To Housewives on Rationing

Massachusetts housewives will be shown how to get the most out of their ration coupons by an army of 100,000 civilian defense block leaders, according to an announcement today by Mrs. Robert Homans, Director of the War Services Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

These block leaders will demonstrate how to obtain bargains in food purchases by the judicious use of point rationing coupons. Government pamphlets explaining the whys, wherefores, and hows of the new point system were being shipped today to civilian defense leaders in every community. These will be delivered to the homes by the block leaders, who have been organized during the past two months for this particular wartime service.

In a statement to local civilian defense heads yesterday, Mrs. Homans said:

System Needs Understanding

"Point rationing will be extended in the future to cover a wide range of necessities and an intelligent understanding by each and every citizen in the State is necessary, so that all may get his or her full share of nutritious foods."

Mrs. Homans also announced that outstanding volunteers will be trained to act as "explainers" to be stationed in retail stores to give advice to shoppers on available foods from day to day.

Neighborhood information and registration centers throughout Boston today began advising housewives how to get the most benefit from the point rationing system. Many of these centers are staffed by volunteer information aids trained by the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

They will have the explanatory pamphlets on hand, and they will also give advice by telephone. The centers and their telephone numbers follow:

No. 9 Park Street, CAP. 3939.
The Health Unit, 25 Blossom Street, LAF. 5760.
The West End Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, KEN. 7940.
The Health Unit, 133 Dorchester Street, SOU. 9465.
Edison Company Office, 10 Bennington Street, East Boston, EAS. 3864-J.
The Grove Hall Savings Bank, 433 Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, GAR. 7750.
The Dorchester Municipal Bldg., Columbia Road, TAL. 1800.
The Branch Library, 362 Neponset Avenue, TAL. 6406.
The Gas Company Bldg., 675 Center Street, Jamaica Plain, ARN. 3470.
No. 5 Glenville Ave, Allston, STA. 1221.
The Bunker Hills Girls Club, 60 High Street, Charlestown, CHA. 1775.
The National Shawmut Bank, 1850 Center Street, West Roxbury, PAR. 7961.
Hyde Park Savings Bank, 1196 River Street, HYD. 0308.
Codman Square Branch Library, Talbot Avenue, Mattapan, COL. 5710.

Meantime, the Office of Price Administration today increased the ceiling prices for macaroni and egg noodles—two products which have gained greater prominence as non-rationed meat extenders.

The rises, amounting to approximately one cent per pound package on egg noodles, and from one to two cents per pound package on macaroni, were made effective to cover the exact extent of the higher ingredient and packaging costs which have occurred since March, 1942, price maximums were fixed as ceilings.

The increased costs of flour and eggs occurred largely between March and last fall, when these products were initially placed under price ceilings, the OPA stated.

In its first action on seeds or bulbs for planting, previously exempt from all price control, the OPA today established temporary 60-day ceilings on the 1942 crop of onion sets at the highest levels at which each individual grower or other merchandiser made sales during the five days between Feb. 10 and 14, 1943.

Commercial onion growers will be aided by the new regulation, as will persons planting their own home or "Victory Gardens" to help the nation's food supply in wartime.

Saltonstall Bars Coercion on Fund

Continued from Page 1

ployees in his Department who had failed to contribute, today filed a resolution calling for appointment of a six-member committee to investigate the entire situation.

Meanwhile, Representative Flaherty said that Miss Beatrice Levy, of Roxbury, an employee in the State Board of Retirement Office, had told him and House Minority Leader Michael Neville of Cambridge that she had been told by her superior, Chester Grant, Executive Secretary of the Board, that unless she contributed to the Fund, she would not receive her increase.

According to Representative Flaherty, Miss Levy said she was a junior clerk, and that she turned over all of her salary to her widowed mother for the support of herself, her mother, and a young sister. Miss Levy told the Representative she had made a contribution of $1 at home, and another of $1 at the State House, after Mr. Grant had spoken to her.

Mr. Grant denied that he had used coercion on any of his employees.

Mr. Grant said that after sending in his report on the Fund he received the "usual notice" from the War Fund calling attention to the fact that his Department had not made its quota.

"I then called Miss Levy in," he said, "and told her she had kept the Department from making 100 per cent."

He denied that he had threatened to withhold her step-rate increase if she didn't contribute $5.25, as Miss Levy charged.

Enjoy
BREAKFAST—LUNCH DINNER
AT
ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Next to Mechanics Building
6 Other Cafeterias in Boston:
1533 Washington 1136 Washington
704 Washington 632 Washington
7 School St. 10 Scollay Sq.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Warmer

Boston and Vicinity: Not so cold tonight, temperature continuing well below freezing; gentle to moderate winds.

New Hampshire, and Vermont: Not so cold tonight with light snow showers in mountain sections.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Not so cold tonight with light snow showers in the Berkshires.

Rhode Island and Southwestern Maine: Not so cold tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 10:08 p. m., height 8.0 feet.
Wednesday 10:21 a. m.; height 9.2 feet.

Big Air-Mail Increase

Air mail sent from Boston during January of this year totaled 36,215 pounds, as compared with 24,852 pounds in the same month of last year—an increase of 11,363 pounds, or more than 45 per cent, it was disclosed today by Acting Postmaster John W. Gleavy. Mr. Gleavy said that air mail is increasing steadily.

Bumpy Roads In Sight For Automobilists

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts highways are going to be bumpier than usual this spring and motorists can count on highway conditions getting generally worse rather than better during 1943, Herman A. MacDonald, Commissioner of Public Works, said today as he left for the annual conference of North Atlantic Highway Officials in New York City.

After all, Mr. MacDonald explained just before he left "what can motorists expect with a 25 per cent reduction in gasoline, excise and car registration revenues this year upon which highway construction and maintenance are wholly dependant?"

Those terrific holes the automobiles are falling into these days with dull thuds upon priceless tires will be fixed, Mr. MacDonald assured this news writer.

No New Construction

But there won't be any new construction of highways at all in Massachusetts this year, and maintenance costs like spreading macadam over the weak spots will be cut to a minimum.

So far, Massachusetts has sustained a personnel loss of 40 per cent in its highway division since the war began. And it faces the same shortages of bituminous and asphalt materials experienced all over the country. In addition to that the Public Works Commissioner was extremely pessimistic about the revenue possibilities slipping farther and farther from the highway grasp throughout the current year.

Highway shoulders may look smooth, but they won't be quite as solid as they were last year. The white and yellow lines may seem paler than usual and when poles, signals and fences fall, they will not be replaced as rapidly as usual if at all. There just isn't any assurance of materials.

Watch Out Next Winter

The Highway Commissioner expects to get through the current winter with little trouble in sanding and snow removal. But next winter, watch out. Unless the United Nations have won the war by that time, highway conditions may revert to the primitive, what with the continual drain upon highway manpower and materials.

But after the war . . . that's a different story. Mr. MacDonald saw the the possibilities of deteriorating highways becoming a vast channel for postwar employment, giving jobs to thousands of engineers and returning soldiers until they can find their permanent niches in the postwar effort.

Definite plans are being prepared in Connecticut to be ready to launch a vast highway program following the war for the relief of unemployment and the introduction of a new era of modernized, throughway express roads.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William D. Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in the Church Edifice, 20 Greenleaf Street, Quincy, at 8 p. m.

William Dana Orcutt will lecture on "Aldus Manutius" at 8 p. m., in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, Copley Square. Free to the public.

Wednesday

"The Gibson Exhibition" will be the subject to be given by Mrs. Tanner and "Greek Art" given by Mrs. Sayward, in the Museum of Fine Arts, at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Prof. Paul R. Mort of Teachers College, Columbia University, will speak on "Secondary Education as Public Policy" at Harvard Graduate School of Education at 8 p. m.

"Saying Beauty Spots from Cape Cod to the Berkshires" is the subject of an illustrated lecture to be given by Laurence B. Fletcher, Trustee of Public Reservations, at The New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, at 8:15 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page—5
Radio Timetable: Page—4

B. & M. Service Feb. 22

All Boston & Maine trains, both commuting and through service, which ordinarily are operated on week days, will be run on Washington's Birthday, it was announced today by J. W. Rimmer, Vice-President in Charge of Traffic.

Mercury Hovers Around Zero; Cold Wave Posts New Records

Boston's official mercury climbed to within a hair of the zero mark today bringing only slight relief in the two-day piercing cold wave that has hampered transportation systems, slowed down war production works, and caused critical discomfort in hundreds of homes because of the dwindling fuel oil situation.

The Weather Bureau's minimum reading of 10 below zero for today established a second consecutive day record-breaking mark. It was 14 below yesterday. However, by 10:30 this morning the mercury had crept up to minus 3 and predictions from the Weather Bureau said that temperatures in Boston would be above zero tonight.

Outlying communities, the Bureau predicted, could expect subzero temperatures tonight but that the mercury wouldn't go as low as last night.

Garages throughout the Greater Boston area were swamped with calls from motorists whose cars wouldn't start or were frozen enroute to intown offices.

Service on the railroads was rapidly being restored to normal today as switches were thawed and engines freed of frozen pipe lines. Workers in several of the local shipyards were excused from their duties for the second straight day.

Records Made

While temperatures moderated about six degrees in Boston last night over the 14 below mark set on Feb. 15 other sections of New England were chalking up new record-breaking lows. In Hartford, Conn., the thermometer dropped to 24 below the line, breaking by seven degrees the all-time record cold in that city. The lowest record in that city was in 1917 when the mercury dipped to 17 below.

The bitterest cold wave in a decade hit Maine last night with Portland, buried with 11 inches of snow on Saturday, huddled under a 39.3 minus zero mark which set an all-time low.

Rumford, Androscoggin River mill town in Maine, today was the coldest place in New England with an official thermometer reading of 40 below zero at 8:30 a. m., the United States Weather Bureau reported.

The previous low there was —33 in 1917.

Although Weather Bureau records did not indicate the year, the all-time low for Maine was —48 at Van Buren on the northern border.

An unofficial reading of 50 below was reported in Fryeburg in the White Mountain foothills.

Bennington, Vt., where the temperature was 32 below, reported hundreds of automobiles were out of service because of frozen gasoline lines and no garage storage space was available after 3 p. m. yesterday. One of the unofficially coldest spots in Vermont was Woodford City where thermometers read 44 degrees below zero.

Potato Belt Cold

In Northern Maine, where huge drifts blocked highways and rail and bus lines struggled to maintain schedules, thermometers were sent to the bursting point. Caribou, center of Aroostook County's potato belt, reported 32 below while Houlton and Presque Isle pointed to minus 24 and 27 degrees, respectively.

New York State also was hit hard by the cold wave. Grand Central Station in New York City was in state of confusion yesterday as incoming trains pulled in anywhere from 10 to 12 hours late. Outgoing trains were delayed two to three hours. Rail officials said frozen switches caused most of the delays.

An unofficial reading of 48 degrees below zero was made at Lake Titus, N. Y., thus giving this village the claim of being the coldest spot in the Empire State. Owl's Head, which usually has held the record of being New York's coldest town, could only post a mere 42 below.

The cold was even too much for Uncle Sam's Waves training at Smith College, Northampton, Mass. Up until yesterday they boasted that a drill session hadn't been missed despite the snow and ice. But when Capt. Herbert Underwood took a glance at the thermometer he called off classes and marching—"it was too much," he said.

Farmers in the cold rural sections took special care of their livestock to protect them from the piercing cold. Many put blankets on their horses and cows, while one farmer was seen draping a living-room rug over his pet cow.

Council in Rift Over Tobin Loan For Sewer Work

The Boston City Council will hold a special meeting at 2 p. m. tomorrow to discuss and probably cut in half Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's recent $1,000,000 loan order for sewer construction.

Lack of a quorum followed a heated meeting of the Council's Executive Committee yesterday, during which Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland and Councilor William F. Dwyer engaged in acrimonious debate, and saved the proposed appropriation for at least 48 hours.

Councilor Dwyer, who is from Allston, insisted that the Public Works Commissioner had told another Council committee that $500,000 would cover sewer construction expenses for 1943 and 1944, but Mr. Hyland maintained with some vigor that he had not only said the necessary amount was $900,000 but furnished a written memorandum to the committee listing the items of expenditure.

When Mr. Hyland left the meeting, Councilor Joseph M. Scannel of South Boston expressed some resentment at what he described as "bulldozing" of the City Council and told his fellow Councilors that although he had been in favor of the original appropriation he was going to vote to cut it to $500,000. The vote was postponed, however, until Wednesday when it was discovered that only 11 members of the Council instead of the 12 necessary for a quorum were present.

O'Connell to Take Post On Democratic Committee

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Postmaster General Frank C. Walker announced yesterday the resignation of Ambrose O'Connell as First Assistant Postmaster General, effective March 1. Mr. O'Connell, a native of Ottumwa, Iowa, resigned to become Vice-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Kildroy P. Aldrich, now Chief Inspector of the Department, was appointed to succeed Mr. O'Connell.

Police Aid Move By Heatless Family

Boston police aided today in the first evacuation of a heatless family to other quarters.

In response to a call from John Hearn of 25 Wyman Street, Roxbury, a squad car transported Mr. and Mrs. Hearn and their five children, all under six years of age, to the home of Mr. Hearn's parents at 88 Francis Street, Roxbury.

The water pipes in the Wyman Street house froze last night for lack of fuel oil, and made it impossible to start the heater this morning, although Mr. Hearn now has some oil.

Jury Takes Over The Sagansky And Carrigan Cases

A Middlesex Superior Court Jury today began deliberations on the cases of Harry Sagansky, and J. J. Carrigan, Malden filling station operator.

The jury must decide whether Mr. Sagansky and Mr. Carrigan had conspired to bribe Malden aldermen into returning beano and whether Mr. Carrigan had actually offered bribes to two aldermen.

Because of Judge William C. Giles' order yesterday of directed verdicts of not guilty for Mr. Sagansky on three bribery indictments, and a directed verdict of not guilty for Mr. Carrigan on an indictment charging attempt to bribe Alderman Timothy P. Duffy, there is only one charge affecting Mr. Sagansky, that of conspiring to offer a bribe to a Malden alderman, while three charges are lodged against Mr. Carrigan, including two of trying to bribe Malden city officials.

Since Mr. Carrigan's approaches were reported to have taken place in Malden the Court retained jurisdiction on two bribery charges.

Because of phone calls between the defendant while Mr. Carrigan was in Malden and because of the admitted visit of Mr. Sagansky to Malden, the Court retained jurisdiction for the conspiracy charge.

While the latter is a lesser crime involving a sentence in the State House of Correction for as much as two and one half years the larger crime of bribery might bring a sentence to State prison.

Goldman Asks Investigation Of Small Loan Interest Rates

Demanding a thorough investigation of the small loans business in Massachusetts, Senator Maurice M. Goldman (D) of Boston said today that "it is positively inhuman to continue the interest rate on small loans as at present."

"We have ceilings on butter and bread, but not on interest rates," Senator Goldman told the Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking when he spoke in favor of possible changes in the small loans laws.

"I do not want to destroy or even to hurt this industry," the Boston Senator said, "but I do believe that we should have an investigation of the business. You should pass legislation which would stop the trick advertising now used by these companies. If their rate is 36 per cent a year, it should be so stated."

Before the Committee were bills proposing an interest rate of 2 per cent or less a month instead of the present 3 per cent, proposing a 2½ per cent monthly rate, bills concerning advertising by loan companies, and bills relating to loans for servicemen.

Among those sponsoring one or more of the small loans bills were Representative E. A. Hutchinson, Jr., (D) of Boston, Ernest A. Sullivan of Boston, Patrick J. McDonough of Boston, Representative Michael Paul Feeney (D) of Boston, Representative Florence E. Cook (D) of Boston, and Representative John Henry Carroll (D) of Boston.

Opposition to all of the bills affecting the small loans business was voiced by Edmund Burke, representing the Massachusetts Association of Small Loan Companies, who filed a lengthy brief with the Committee.

Lowering of Old-Age Pension Age to 60 Is Opposed by Taxpayers Associations

A proposal to lower the age requirements of old-age pension recipients from 65 to 60 was opposed today by Thomas M. Joyce, representing the Massachuseets Federation of Taxpayers Associations, who said it would cost Bay State taxpayers $2 a thousand assessed valuation.

Appearing before the Committee on Pensions to oppose 15 bills to reduce the age, Mr. Joyce said that his estimate was based on Social Security figures for March, 1941, indicating that 183,000 Massachusetts residents would become eligible for such pension.

Welfare boards throughout the State, he said, agree that 200 of every 1,000 persons eligible would take advantage of such a pension, which would mean an estimated 36,000 persons on the March, 1941, figures, with an average cost per case of $21.09 at that time. He said this would mean a total burden to the State of $12,776,000 yearly.

Mayor Joseph H. Downey, of Brockton, advocated lowering the pension age and proposed a State lottery to defray the added cost.

Equality of opportunity for all people of the Commonwealth regardless of color, race, or creed was urged today by speakers appearing before the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industry.

Prof. Morris B. Lambie of Harvard, chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on the Employment Problem of Negroes, told the Committee that the question of Negroes in industry is a continuing one.

"The problem is not pressing today because of the unusual employment demands caused by the war," Professor Lambie said, "but it must be viewed on a long-term basis as a continuing one."

Braintree Election Without Contests

An almost unprecedented lack of interest in the Braintree town election indicated today that there will not be a contest for a single town office at the annual election March 1.

Current officeholders from Selectmen to Water Commissioner on the town ballots, including School Committeemen, Town Clerk, Treasurer, Tax Collector, Assessor, Board of Health Member and others, are thus far entirely unopposed, according to Ernest Woodsum, Town Clerk.

Tin Can Collection Schedule Revised

The revised schedule for collection of tin cans in Boston for the balance of February today was given as follows by George G. Hyland, Commissioner of Public Safety:

Feb. 17, Wards 1 through 5; Feb. 18, Wards 6 through 10; Feb. 19, Wards 11 through 14, Feb. 23, Wards 15 through 18; Feb. 24, Wards 19 through 22.

Twin-Engine Trainers in Formation

Army Air Forces Gulf Coast Training Center

Fast Practice Planes Pave Way to Wings

Among the Army-pilot classes which graduated yesterday from the nine schools in the Gulf Coast Training Center was the first to graduate from the new twin-engine advanced school at Pampa, Texas, whose fast trainers are shown above in flight. Included in seven Massachsuetts men receiving wings and gold bars as second lieutenants in record classes were: Upper left, Alfred J. Sarofeen of Roxbury; upper right, Albert E. Hawkins, Jr., of Everett, and Frank E. O'Loughlin of Brookline.

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'Jobs for All' After War Is Goal of Big Business

Industry's postwar plans receive little attention these days what with news from the battle-fronts and industry's converted assembly lines stressing military action and production. But industrial leaders are keenly conscious that a day will come when the mobilization-for-war process must be reversed. The Christian Science Monitor today presents the third of four articles outlining industry's views and moves in preparation for that day.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—A major group of America's top-flight businessmen, mobilized as the Committee for Economic Development, is embarked on a crusade to persuade industry that it can, through liberal applications of research and intelligent advance planning, whip the menace of postwar depression and provide "jobs for all" when peace comes to the United States.

Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, and the originators of the Economic Development committee conferred in Washington last April. There it was seen that when peace was declared, someone would have to provide jobs for perhaps 10,000,000 returned servicemen and millions of workers gradually demobilized from the arms factories. It was proposed that industry be that "someone."

This Committee nucleus, with the moral support and backing of the Department of Commerce, has expanded to become what many economists regard as one of the most hopeful developments in the modern history of private enterprise—hopeful because the Committee for Economic Development maintains—and is going ahead on the premise—that industry can successfully reconvert to peacetime manufacture and launch an era of full employment uninterrupted by cycles of boom and collapse if it will determinedly strive to build in America a "continually expanding economy."

Organized at Top

Committee organization at the top has been completed, with an impressive Board of Trustees including Paul G. Hoffman, President of Studebaker Corporation as Committee head; Charles V. Kettering, Vice-President of General Motors; Clarence Francis, President of General Foods; Eric A. Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; M. B. Folsom, Treasurer of Eastman Kodak. The organization's Research Committee includes such men as William L. Batt, S. Bayard Colgate, Thomas W. Lamont, and Beardsley Ruml.

The Committee has retained practical economists and social scientists in a Research Advisory Board of which Sumner H. Slichter of Harvard is Chairman. Labor is not represented among the trustees, but the set-up includes no men recognized as labor baiters.

The Committee is going ahead on the premise, stated recently by C. Scott Fletcher, Studebaker official and Committee director of field development, that "either we will have an expanding economy after the war or we will have mass unemployment leading to dictatorship."

The Committee is spreading the idea that if industry is to play a major role in building an expanding economy, it must scrap old theories about limited production and high prices and rosy illusions about the "good old days" of the 1920s. It must place less emphasis on big profits and more on mass output. It must use to the hilt its new war-found chemical, metallurgical, electronic, and other technical skills to produce maximum manufacture of wanted goods, and hence maximum employment. It must recollect that industry is a social as well as a mechanical force in the United States.

Profits Subordinated

These, as least, are the enthusiastic advance thoughts of Committee planners, uttered at a time when Washington voices are heard warning that industry is unable to subordinate profits to social good, and that an over-all Government planning body will be necessary to co-ordinate financial, industrial, marketing, labor, farm, and foreign trade demands into a workable economy.

The Committee has headquarters in the Department of Commerce in Washington, but it is not a Government agency. It is financed by corporate and private money. Its program has been discussed with Government bureaus concerned with the postwar world, including the State Department, National Resources Planning Board, and Board of Economic Warfare, and also with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and the National Association of Manufacturers.

To carry out its primary aim of preparing individual industries and business generally throughout the United States for their war's-end responsibilities, the committee has begun a "grass roots" approach through its Field Development Committee, with the objective of contacting industries in every geographical area.

It would like to see every concern set up a postwar plan comparable to that with which the General Electric Company pioneered since 1940. Under this plan, an overall company agency meets periodically with committees representing every branch of the concern's activities. Postwar products and markets are planned, estimates are made of tools and plant capacity required and decisions are reached as to how many workers can be employed in peacetime manufacture.

Workable Pictures

The over-all data, periodically revised, gives the company a workable picture of what its postwar prospects are, while not interfering with war production. David C. Prince, vice-president of General Electric, is Chairman of the Development Committee's Industrial Advisory Board.

Meanwhile, the Committee on studies in Peoria, Ill., Buffalo, N. Y., Wheeling, W. Va., and other "typical" cities from which it hopes to gather practical experience in providing businessmen with both encouragement and "know-how" in preparing for postwar production.

Quartermasters Keep 'Em Shod

Corps at Fort in Wyoming repairs approximately 10,000 pairs of shoes a year for soldiers.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT F. E. WARREN, Wyo.—To "keep 'em walking" is one of the many tasks of the Quartermaster Corps, and this Replacement Training Center does just that to the extent of approximately 10,000 pairs of shoes repaired a month. The record of the shop for one day's work is 909 pairs repaired.

In this shoe repair school men are taught complete shoe rejuvenation. The Army shoe is strong and durable, but it receives hard wear. A badly dilapidated shoe leaves this shop ready for many more miles.

All servicemen turn over to their company commanders shoes needing repairs. All shoes go through the entire shop, all repairs necessary being made—new soles, heels, innersoles, rips and tears mended. The soles are of durable composition, the heels, rubber.

The school also makes any adjustment necessary to fit any soldier's foot.

Real Shoe Man Supervises

All work is under the supervision of Maj. E. G. Reinhard, a shoeman in civilian life. This Fort Warren shop is at present repairing shoes for seven Army camps in this vicinity.

The clothing and textile school repairs and remakes uniforms and tents. No two soldiers are the same exact size and dimensions, but this school will fit any uniform to any man. As with his shoes, a man sends a uniform needing repair through his commanding officer to this school.

In this well-equipped shop, the near-human machines, 28 in all, sew on buttons, either shank or flat; mend anything from an overcoat to a sock; do over-edge binding; and sew braid on overseas caps, different braids designating different branches of the service. In one day, 1,200 caps were piped. The school handles an average of 7,500 units of clothing a month.

Tents Made Like New

There are three tent-sewing machines, and tents of all sizes and types are repaired, some so large the work must be done outdoors. Recently the school received 103 condemned tents of various sizes from Fort Meade, S. D. In a short time the tents were returned to Fort Meade, in perfect condition, the ropes and hardware replaced, rips and holes repaired and entire sections of canvas replaced. Says Staff Sergeant E. F. Tracy, assistant senior instructor, "We can build a tent right here in school and make it according to any specifications."

In both branches of the shoe and textile school the men are given theoretical training, then apply what they learn. The theory and practice produce excellent repairmen.

Many of the men are just continuing their line of civilian work, having been tailors or shoe repair men before entering the service. The greater percentage of them are inexperienced. Some of the finest tailors of the country are students of the school, now learning to operate machines they will operate in mobile repair units in the theater of operations.

The Quartermaster Corps has mobile units of both clothing and shoe repair which go into the field to carry on their work.

QMRTC, Fort F. E. Warren, Wyoming

They Put Wear Back Into Army Goods

Top—At Fort F. E. Warren Replacement Training Center of the Quartermaster Corps in Wyoming, sewing piping on Army garrison (overseas) caps and pressing the work is only one of the many skills learned by soldiers in the clothing repair school. Lower left—These Fort Warren QMRTC soldier-cobblers are shown putting the finishing touches to a pair of repaired shoes which have been returned to service through the work of students in training. Lower right—Shortening a sleeve on an Army overcoat or sewing on buttons on Army clothing are among the many duties in the tailoring line which are soon learned at Fort Warren. Keeping United States' fighting men "the best clothed in the world" is one mission of the Quartermaster Corps.

Pacific Coast Proud of Work In Wartime Ship Construction

By Rodney Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Far be it from the Pacific Coast to boast, but for the sake of the record it must be chronicled that more than half of the 106 new vessels delivered to the Maritime Commission in January were built in Pacific Coast shipyards.

Fifty-four ships were delivered by West Coast yards during the month. Forty-seven were Liberties, six were special types, and one was a C-2 cargo ship.

January was the second consecutive month in which American shipyards of both coasts added more than 1,000,000 tons of shipping to the Victory fleet. The term "1,000,000 tons" has but vague meaning for the landsman, but measured in terms of ships—106 ships—it becomes definite, ponderable, almost visual. One hundred and six Liberty Ships on parade would make a horizontal-filling pageant.

The San Francisco office of the Maritime Commission announced that the temporary decline in January from December's record high of 121 ships was attributed to previous steel shortages and delays in completion of the higher type of propulsion equipment, as well as severe weather conditions which affected production, particularly in the northern yards.

Weather Difficulties

A considerable part of the welding of the big ships must be done in the open. All kinds of devices are used to protect the welding operations from the weather, but when all is said and done, building a big ship is really an out-of-doors task, and steel cannot be welded while it is wet, or while rain is spattering against the welding arc. And there have been some touches of "unusual weather" which would have made headlines in January but for the weatherman's wartime sensibilities.

Even so, the average building time of Liberty ships was cut to 52.6 days in January as compared with 55 days in December. For 13 months straight the shipbuilders have reduced the building time of these "assembly-line-built" vessels from keel-laying to delivery. The three Liberty Ships delivered in January, 1942, averaged 241 days. That was during a period when many of the prime producing yards of today were just being organized to produce.

The January production on the Pacific Coast was divided among the shipyards thus: California Shipbuilding Corporation, Wilmington, Calif., 14 Liberties; Kaiser Company, Vancouver, Wash., six special types and three Liberties; Marinship, Sausalito, Calif., one Liberty; Moore Drydock Company, Oakland, Calif., one C-2 cargo ship; Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation, Portland, Ore. [Kaiser)], 12 Liberties; Richmond Shipyard No. 1 [Kaiser], seven Liberties; and Richmond Shipyard No. 2 [Kaiser], 10 Liberties.

100,000 New Residents

What the surge of shipbuilding has meant to all of the larger Pacific Coastal cities is exemplified in the fact that nearly 100,000 new residents have come to San Francisco in the last three years, and a majority of that number in less than one year. About double this number have located in other cities and their suburbs around San Francisco Bay—for the shipyards are located on both the eastern and western shores.

It is estimated that 1,000,000 gainfully employed persons are earning about $5,500,000 daily in the Bay area, and 370,000 persons in San Francisco, $2,000,000 daily. These figures include all activities. Similar figures, varying with the locality, apply to the ship and airplane-building cities up and down the West Coast.

San Francisco's general business increases are likewise indicative of a condition that is Coast-wide. In December the San Francisco business index rose to a new monthly high of 220.6, an increase of 17.9 per cent over December, 1941. The year's average at 171.4 was up 14 per cent. Strong and continuing gains are shown in most fields of activity. Let it be noted also that the cost of living rose 12 per cent in a year.

Gauge for 1943

The prospect for 1943 in shipbuilding, which is the gauge by which much other activity must be measured, is that at least 3,250,000 tons of new shipping will be built in the San Francisco Bay region. This figure, implying roughly 325 new ships, equals approximately 40 per cent of the nation's entire output last year. It means a continuation of the boom-time tempo of recent months.

The average building time for Liberty Ships is still being reduced, but all agree that there is a rock-bottom figure below which it will not be practicable to go. Such a famous builder of Liberty ships as Edgar Kaiser, eldest son of "wizard" Henry J. Kaiser, has mentioned 30 days as an ideal building time for the Liberties. The Coast-wide or nationwide average may never reach the average set by Edgar Kaiser's yards at Portland, but his average will doubtless be for some time the shining mark to shoot at.

The entire Pacific Coast is fairly conscious of the fact that its wartime shipyards set the building pace for all, and there will be strenuous competition before any of its records are permanently relinquished.

Two Plane Plants Face Senate Study

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—A full investigation into plane construction at the Curtiss-Wright plant at Columbus, Ohio, and the Willow Run plant, near Detroit, has been ordered today by Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee.

Senator Truman announced that a personal inspection of the two plants by virtually all of the Committee Thursday and Friday would be followed by a hearing at Washington "at which we will get all the facts."

"There has been so little production at either plant as to amount to virtually none," he told a reporter.

Senator Truman said the inspections, at Columbus Thursday, and at Detroit Friday, would be by a subcommittee headed by Senator Mon C. Wallgren (D) of Washington, but that he and most other members of the full group would go along.

Senator Wallgren agreed that "apparently there has been practically no production to amount to anything" at the plants "but all we have heard as to why have been rumors."

The Office of War Information reported Feb. 13 that the great Willow Run plant is operating at "only a small fraction of its ultimate potential" but may reach peak production within a year. The plant is Government-owned and Ford-operated.

"We are interested in getting the facts," Senator Wallgren declared, "in the hope that we can get the difficulty removed and production going at top speed."

Committee Counsel Hugh Fulton disclosed that Committee investigators had visited both plants and that on the basis of their confidential reports the Committee decided to have a look "on the ground floor."

Gandhi Receives First Visitors

POONA, India, Feb. 16 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi, in the sixth day of his three-week fast, received visitors yesterday afternoon, his first contact with friends from the outside world since he was detained in the guarded palace of the Aga Khan six months ago.

The sixth day was also marked by the British Government's rejection of demands made in both Houses of the Legislature at New Delhi for Mr. Gandhi's release.

A great conference of All-India Congress leaders was held hoping to obtain his freedom.

Mr. Gandhi seeks unconditional release, pursuing the joint objective of compelling the Government to cease locking up members of the Congress Party and protesting against the violence he accused officers of using to suppress the civil disobedience campaign.

Appeals for his release "on the grounds of humanity" and on the basis that it might break the political deadlock were voiced by Hindu members of the Legislature and one or two Moslems.

But a solid phalanx of Government members, plus the Moslem League, has stood against the proposal.

Lack of Shipping Space Delays Red Cross Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Much of the relief activity of the American Red Cross is temporarily blocked due to tight shipping space and enemy gains, a roundup report disclosed today.

Since the outbreak of World War II, the Red Cross has sent relief valued at more than $59,000,000 to Great Britain, $5,000,000 to Russia, $4,000,000 to China, and $5,000,000 to France, the report showed.

At the same time, it was pointed out that the complete occupation of France abruptly interrupted a major effort to provide milk for children and layettes for infants. Distribution of these supplies has continued under control of local French committees "who are expected to guarantee distribution," while the American Red Cross staff awaits repatriation at Baden, Germany.

Large quantities of medical supplies are now waiting outside China for reopening of the Burma Road.

Russian Supplies Waiting

Additional purchases of supplies for Russia have been made, to be forwarded as shipping space becomes available, the report said.

Britain is storing Red Cross clothing not immediately needed for emergency use in England or across the English Channel for the time when relief work becomes possible in the occupied countries.

Other recent Red Cross activities have included assistance to Greek refugees who fled to neighboring countries and islands, to refugees in the Middle East and to Iceland for emergency civilian use.

Feeding operations in reoccupied North Africa are still being carried on by the Army, but a Red Cross mission headed by Richard Allen is there studying the possible job to be done by the Red Cross after the Army moves out.

Aid for Internees

The Red Cross also disclosed that it has sent $376,598 worth of supplies to prisoners of war and American civilian internees in Europe and has been attempting to find a way to bring relief to American prisoners of war and civilian internees in the Far East.

Word has been received that the first big delivery of Red Cross supplies to prisoners in the Shanghai area took place Christmas Eve. First confirmation that Red Cross relief goods and mail from home have actually been received by American prisoners of war in the prison camp at Zensuji, Japan, was announced today. These supplies were carried by the S. S. Gripsholm.

The Red Cross report showed that at the end of 1942 it was operating 76 recreation clubs in Great Britain, Iceland, India, Egypt, New Caledonia, North Africa, Australia, and China, with facilities for reading, writing, dancing, and games. In addition, "clubmobiles" are operated in England and North Africa, carrying movies, radios, athletic equipment, books, magazines, and refreshments to remote camps.

Farm Bloc and Administration Start Big Test in Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—The big battle between the Farm Bloc and the Roosevelt Administration opened in full fury today.

More than any other domestic front struggle this is the one which the Administration dreads.

Up till now Mr. Roosevelt has, at various times, been called in to aid his forces in Congress. Economic Administrator James F. Byrnes has repeatedly stressed the need of holding back farm prices. Today slow-spoken Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, was sent in to fight a delaying action with the agricultural subcommittee headed by Ellison D. ("Cotton Ed") Smith (D) of South Carolina, who threatens to "blow the lid off" the Administration's whole farm program.

Background is that America and its Allies need food desperately; that farm prices are at new highs, but farmers are plagued with lack of manpower, high costs for help, and lack of machinery.

Warning on Prices

Despite this, Mr. Wickard and Mr. Byrnes insist farmers as a whole are making a killing on new high prices, and warn solemnly that increased prices now, punched through ceilings, would be inflationary. They have picked out a line to defend, based on "parity" formulas, but the big farm groups demand upward revision of the formula to include labor costs, even including wages of the farmer and the members of his family.

The Administration is trying to get increased food production by offering "incentive payments"—subsidies—amounting to $100,000,000 for critical war crops, Irish and sweet potatoes, dried beans and peas, soybeans, peanuts, sorghums, flax, and vegetables.

The Farm Bloc doesn't like this. Incentive payments, or bonuses, would be only received by certain farmers, it argues. They want higher prices for all farmers. So yesterday by a 6-to-1 vote a House Appropriations Subcommittee rejected the proposal.

Statement by Wickard

That brought Mr. Wickard into action. Before he appeared at the Senate hearing today he had issued a strong statement deploring the House subcommittee vote. He said he hoped the full House committee would reverse the decision—an unlikely procedure. He said the action could not have come "at a worse time." He indicated that the fight would go to the floor.

The point he and Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Roosevelt make is that it is cheaper to pay limited subsidies than to let the whole farm price structure get out of hand.

For example, the Farm Bloc bill to boost parity payments would, it is estimated, cost the consumer between six and nine billion dollars annually. Food cost increases of 20 per cent would result. Inflation would shoot off a new spiral.

The Farm Bloc is probably the most powerful group in Congress. The Administration can fight it, but generally cannot thwart it entirely. It is out for higher prices now and, short of a presidential veto, it is hard to see how its drive will end in anything save another new "compromise" in which the Bloc gets from half to two thirds of its original objective. That has been the story in the past.

Puerto Ricans Say Sugar Trade Faces Ruin by Crop Limitation

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 16 (AP)—With rationing and a shortage in the United States, Puerto Rican sugar growers told the U. S. Senate Investigating Committee yesterday that they "can't understand why the Government has limited 1942 production" to 962,000 tons when the island can raise 1,200,000 tons.

This point was argued by J. A. Dickey, representative of the Puerto Rico sugar producers. He said that "the Puerto Rican sugar industry is now facing a crisis greater than that created by the disastrous 1929 hurricane."

He listed current restrictions on sugar refining, quotas on cane growing, a shortage of fertilizer and the inability to ship or store molasses as their major difficulties. The Senate Committee, headed by Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico, is conducting a broad investigation into Puerto Rico's wartime economic problems. Mr. Dickey said production in future years would drop unless the plantation operators obtained additional fertilizer now.

"Black Market" Active

Ricardo Betancourt, a representative of the Retailers' Association, told the visiting Senators there exists on the island a widespread "black market" in essential commodities such as lard and pork fat—due to wholesalers' selling direct to consumers through "peddlers."

He said that because of shortages of some foodstuffs wholesaler were able to discriminate against certain retail dealers, except for rice, which is sold on an OPA ticket system. The Committee urged Mr. Betancourt's association to report such violations to the OPA.

"If we put one of these violators in jail," said Senator Chavez, "it would help to correct the situation."

Mr. Dickey and Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana had a short verbal duel over the respective sugar basic quotas of Louisiana and Puerto Rico when Mr. Dickey asserted Louisiana and Florida quotas were too high, while the insular quotas were based on poor years.

Senator Ellender declared he did not want to argue further, then Mr. Dickey assailed Cuban quotas as being four times Puerto Rico's on the basis of available land. Senator Chavez commented that he thought charity ought to begin at home.

Urges Larger Acreage

Mr. Dickey urged the additional planting of 375,000 to 400,000 acres, which he said would produce from 1,500,000 to 1,600,000 tons, and give employment to between 50,000 and 60,000 additional persons.

He said that unless some means of shipping or storing the molasses is found, growers would "have to pour it into the ground" because the mills are currently producing 400,000 gallons daily.

Sol Luis Descartes, Government statistician, produced charts and figures showing the shipping tonnage arriving at Puerto Rico in 1942 dipped in June and then plunged in September to only 3,994 tons. Thereafter it picked up to 40,000 tons in October and November, and 50,000 in December. He reported the January tonnage was 35,500, compared with a five-year (1935-39) monthly average of 60,000 tons.

The Senators appeared surprised when Mr. Descartes reported the 1940 arrivals of foodstuffs and feed amounted to 411,350 short tons. In 1942 it was 387,809, only a 6 per cent decline, he said.

Senator Ellender then demanded to know why the shortages exist. Mr. Descartes explained that shortages occur in certain items toward the end of the year when the decline is most pronounced.

School Opens at Harvard For Navy Supply Officers

Training to supply the Navy with 500 additional Midshipmen-Officers who are responsible for the procurement of supplies has begun at Harvard Business School, it was announced yesterday by Harvard University.

The first quota of men has already reported for duty in the course which has been established by the Navy Supply Corps. All candidates are college graduates in the Naval V-7 classification. The men have passed three selective boards and undergone an indoctrination course at either Columbia or Northwestern Universities.

The new program at Harvard supplements the already established Navy Supply Corps School, which consists of 800 commissioned officers. It will be designed to augment the group of Supply Officers which will number 11,000 to provide for the 2,000,000-man Navy which is being developed.

After four months as midshipmen, these future supply officers in training at Harvard will be commissioned ensigns. They will then continue their work as officers during the next two terms. Beginning with the third term it is expected that there will be 540 of these men in the School dormitories.

Objectives of the course, according to Capt. Kenneth C. McIntosh, Commanding Officer of the Navy Supply Corps School, are to acquaint students with the language, fundamental problems, and point of view of the businessmen with whom the Navy buys its equipment and supplies, and to improve the judgment and administrative ability of the students.

In addition to drill and indoctrination, the future Supply Officers are to receive instruction in procurement methods and sources of supply, disbursing, war production, policies of government control in wartime, and administrative problems of war production.

Women Cannot Quit Defense Corps

Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps members who have sent in their written resignations to the organization were being reminded today that they have sworn a soldier's oath. Hence, the women were told that they cannot resign, Corps officials said, according to an interpretation of a spokesman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

A Committee official, Maj. John J. Lane, is in charge of the women's defense group.

Approximately 400 Corps members, including 10 company captains, sent in resignations yesterday after a meeting in Corps headquarters, 238 Beacon Street. Corps officials, according to the Committee spokesman, acknowledged the 10 captains' resignations but would not accept those of individual members.

Reasons ascribed for the resignations, in some cases the complete roster of some companies in this semi-military women's corps, were protests against the removal of Natalie Hays Hammond, of Gloucester, as commandant of the Corps. Other reasons were failure of the State Committee to supply needed equipment and non-fulfillment of pledges made by J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the State Committee.

Previous to the resignations a Democratic-led attempt to force debate on the Hammond controversy on the floor of the State House of Representatives was frustrated yesterday, 104 to 64. The vote was strictly along party lines.

Nevada Bill Would Outlaw Breach-of-Promise Suits

CARSON CITY, Nev., Feb. 16 (AP)—A bill introduced in the Nevada Assembly proposes outlawing alienation-of-affection or breach-of-promise actions.

The bill declares the laws should be repealed because they have been abused and many innocent persons have been embarrassed and humiliated by unscrupulous persons.

Idaho's Legislature Asks AAA Suspension

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 16 (AP)—Suspension of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the duration of the war was demanded today by the Idaho Legislature.

The Republican - dominated House approved on party lines, 32 to 22, a memorial previously adopted by the Senate.

"The AAA program," said Representative Moses Christensen (R) of Oneida, "has served its purpose and should be suspended and go to war along with many other Federally-sponsored agencies. Many of use can still remember when County Agents carried rifles around in their car to slaughter our cattle and hogs."

Representative Arthur Murphy (D) of Shoshone described debate on the memorial as "nothing more than a definite waste of time," adding "we all know Congress and Idaho's delegation won't pay any attention to the memorial anyway."

Lord Olivier

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Lord Olivier, who passed on yesterday, was Secretary for India in 1924 and a former Governor of Jamaica.

Lord Olivier made numerous visits to the United States, including an official trip in 1898 when he was sent to Washington to assist in reciprocity negotiations on behalf of the West Indian colonies.

He was a writer of note, the author of several books and many magazine and review articles on sociology, economics, art, and other subjects.

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Women's Activities: New Florence Crittenton Plans

Anticipating a time when the State and Federal Governments may provide maternity care for all mothers and their children, the Florence Crittenton Mission is developing other protective services to which it may devote itself a generation hence in case its present work is not needed, Robert Barrett, National President, told the Boston League. He addressed the annual meeting and luncheon at the Continental Hotel in Cambridge.

More and more Government services are invading the field for which private agencies formerly took responsibility, he said, but no matter how much is taken over, there will always be plenty of other work to be carried on to supplement whatever the Government does, he added.

Mr. Barrett is the son of Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, who worked with Charles N. Grittenton in founding the Florence Crittention Mission to care for unmarried mothers and their babies. He commended the work done in Boston. The Florence Crittenton Home in Boston leads in inaugurating movements which have been recommended by the National Board of the organization and has been somewhat of a testing ground, he said.

Protective Home Project

One of the projects being tried out here is Welcome House, established in 1926 as a protective home for girls from 14 to 16 years of age, who have been in unwholesome environments. It is designed to save them from delinquency into which their surroundings might lead them. It houses 11 girls who are kept for about a year in a happy family atmosphere. The Florence Crittenton League looks toward such work as this as its contribution to a better society, should government agencies take over the care of unmarried mothers and their children to which the organization now almost solely devotes itself, he said.

The war, contrary to the expectation of many, has not increased the burden for the 60 Florence Crittenton Homes over the country, Mr. Barrett told the Boston League members. Of the 3,000 cases handled during the past year, in only a small percentage have the fathers of the children been men in the armed forces.

"There have been more marriages than ever before," said Mr. Barrett, "and I believe this indicates that men going to war have a deeper sence of responsibility for the young girls who await their return."

Established 60 Years Ago

The Florence Crittenton Mission was established 60 years ago and the Boston Florence Crittenton League 50 years ago. Bartlett Harwood is President of the Boston League, which includes 23 Circles —groups of women who not only raise funds for its work, but also take an active interest in helping the young girls who come under its care. He also spoke at the luncheon, discussing the Welcome House Endowment Fund.

Mr. Barrett and his wife have given over their home in Alexandria, Va.—located next to Kate Waller Barrett House in which his mother lived—as a club for servicemen to be used for the duration. It is under the jurisdiction of the Masonic Order, of which Mr. Barrett is Grand Master for the State of Virginia.

The business of the meeting included the election of officers and directors for 1943. Mr. Harwood headed the list of officers and the others were: Mrs. Guy W. Currier, Mrs. Hugh Bancroft, and Allyn B. McIntire, Vice-Presidents; George S. Mumford, Treasurer; Mrs. Richard A. Harlow, Recording Secretary and Clerk; Clarence R. Preston, General Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

By a Staff Photographer

Florence Crittenton League Leaders

Robert S. Barrett of Alexandria, Va., President of the National Florence Crittenton Mission, and Mrs. Charles E. Bacon, a member of the Board of Directors of the Florence Crittenton League of Boston, which had its annual luncheon in Cambridge today.

Keep Young by Enjoying Work, Advises Gibson Girl Originator

"When you're doing what it is fun for you to do, you haven't time to grow old," said Charles Dana Gibson, dean of American illustrators, this morning when interviewed at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, where his drawings and paintings are on exhibition through Feb. 21. While he is at work, he added, he is never conscious of his 75 years.

That he is just as enthusiastic as he was 50 years ago, when the Gibson Girl began to appear in the smartest magazines, is indicated in the fact that every morning he gets up early and goes to work in his studio. Only the work you enjoy, only the work you have fun in doing, he added, will be any good.

Painting he recommended as a comfort and consolation in times of personal grief. He felt that Nero's fiddling while Rome burned had more to it than the general reader in history realized. While he had no admiration for the Roman Emperor, he thought the fiddling probably was the only safe outlet for his anguish.

Reviewing his career, from the time his black-and-white illustrations became the popular graphic comment on society, he said he had no "kick" at all. On the contrary, he felt he had had a great deal of happiness.

Asked for his opinion of certain modern "schools" of art expression, he averred that the genuine artist cannot belong to such "schools." Fish and sheep travel in schools, he added, and get nowhere in particular; the person who does the experimenting and has something original may travel far, but not the "school" which tries to imitate him. Art isn't like that.

"You look to a crowd to fight a battle or sell stocks," he said, "but when you want a poem or a picture you don't go to the stock exchange." The bent watch and solitary floating eye of some "modern" paintings, he felt, will be something today's artists forget as they return from duty overseas, for their war experience will have educated them and given them a better grasp on reality.

Generation 'All Right'

Each generation, he continued, should represent what is closest to it. He was watching the fourth generation in his experience, and "they're all right." Whatever the changes in costume, coiffure and speech, he added, there would always be men and women with "wings."

The girls who had "wings" for him in his youth wore those bouffant dance frocks of tulle, with a bit of ribbon round the waist, and "looked good enough to eat." The debutante of today knew some young man with "wings," and a generation or two hence she will probably have a grandson who has "wings."

The man whom nature compels to portray his own period and immediate surroundings, he said, is "lucky"; whereas the artist who thinks his own time and acquaintances too commonplace to inspire him is likely to come to grief.

Since Mr. Gibson's works were placed on exhibition at the Museum, the attendants have noticed a large number of gentlemen of the Gibson Girl era—an era of elegant and dignified charm—spending considerable time renewing their acquaintance with the drawings they had so much admired in their youth.

OPA Chieftain On Air Tonight In Home Topic

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Prentiss Brown, National Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, speaks tonight on "Our Major Domestic Problem," CBS-WEEI, 11:15 p. m.

Dr. J. S. Thompson, President, University of Saskatchewan, will speak on "Radio and Reconstruction—A Canadian Commentary," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

A discussion of the Federal income tax entitled "John Q. Citizen's U. S. Income Tax Return" will be presented by Prof. Gould L. Harris and Paul D. Seghers, of New York University, MBS-WNAC, 8:15 p. m.

The American Melody Hour salutes the Army with selections from Irving Berlin's "This Is the Army." Soloists are Vivian della Chiesa, soprana, Evelyn MacGregor, contralto, and Conrad Thibault, baritone, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Philip James is guest conductor on "Singonietta" playing Inghlebrecht's "Biquette," Derriere's "Chez Mon Pere Un Oiseau Chantait," Haydn's Symphony No. 95 in C Minor, and Massenet's "Scenes Alsaciennes," MBS - WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

Wednesday

The discovery of Alaska; the period of Russian control; and the eventual purchase of the territory from Russia by the United States, are dramatized on Columbia's School of the Air, CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

Coe Urges the 17,000 Movies In United States Be Kept Open

Urging that the 17,000 motion picture theaters in the United States be kept open, Charles Francis Coe surveyed the film industry's present contribution, in a speech today at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston, at the Hotel Statler. He is Vice-President and General Counsel of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc.

He served in the United States Navy during World War I. He has been a business man, lawyer and novelist. Many of his stories appeared in the Saturday Evening Post. Called to Hollywood to direct the production of some of his own books, he became a movie script writer, and last year assistant to Will Hays.

The Production Code of the industry, he said, is revered as the "collateral securing our public trust." It is a "consolidation of experience with the public taste." No longer, he said, do parents fear the movies, and the industry promises continual improvement.

The impression the movies make on people of other countries, he went on, is not so bad as some think. Such people, even when they do not understand English, do comprehend democracy in action on the screen, and what Hollywood does is convert ideas into entertainment. Not perfectly, but it is steadily improving.

He stressed the educational value of the motion picture, saying that the Signal Corps alone will need 2,000 Hollywood-produced training films this year. Men and women could be taught in half the time how to manufacture, defend or attack, when instructed by use of the movie. He added that in 1933 Hitler, fearing the effect of democracy in action on the films, banned Hollywood pictures from Germany, and last year applied the same ban on Vichy.

Producers, he said, are co-operating with the Government by making, without profit, "documentary" pictures, under Government supervision. Neighborhood theaters, he added, sold a billion in bonds last September; they headed off a crisis in scrap through co-operation with press and radio. He stated that the movies had become "our listening posts, our indicators of the size and shape of things to come."

Charles Francis Coe

Vice-President, Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., speaker at today's luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston.

Volunteers Get Consideration Of Preference

War Activities in New England

Registrants who volunteer through their local draft boards for immediate induction into the Army, Navy, Marines, or Coast Guard will have their preference given "every practicable consideration" by the joint Army-Navy Induction Board, announced Selective Service headquarters today, but the individuals "can be given absolutely no assurance that they will be inducted into the branch of service which they prefer."

While priority will be given to those volunteers who express a preference, final determination "cannot be made until the registrant has completed all stages of the induction-station examination," declared Col. Ralph M. Smith, State S. S. Director.

Two principal factors which may preclude a registrant's selection for the service of his choice are his ability to qualify physically and mentally, and the number of vacancies existing in the preferred branch, the Colonel pointed out.

Navy requirements are stricter than the Army's, he emphasized, in explaining that those who prefer the Navy may not be able to meet the Navy's standards, but nevertheless can be used elsewhere in armed service.

Army Shoes

"Don't worry, buddy," proclaims a recent issue of the Fort Devens Digest, "you won't walk into Berlin bare-footed.

"Out in civilian life they may be worried about where their next shoe is coming from," it said, "but Uncle Sam has your problem all figured out."

In addition to priority on new shoes, the Army is reclaiming leather saved from old shoes collected by salvage details in all Army posts.

From Devens some 55,000 pairs of salvaged shoes have been sent to the reclaiming plant in Budford, Ga., which have been turned into 40,000 issuable shoes.

Also, Devens has sent nearly 2,000 pairs of cavalry boots, which will be made over into more than that many pairs of shoes, it was estimated.

In addition, the shoe situation at Devens is kept abreast of wear by a daily average of 300 pairs of shoes undergoing repair at the post shoe shop.

Beard Clippers

Latest comforts for overseas troops are beard clippers and a new soap suitable for bathing, shaving, or laundry, announced the Boston Quartermaster Depot today.

The clippers are for soldiers stationed in cold climates where shaving may be inconvenient or even dangerous and will permit trimming the beard sufficiently to prevent the formation of ice in the whiskers.

Principal features of the new soap are that it works equally in hard or soft water, and is mild and nonirritating.

USO Talent

Amateur and professional entertainers and performers who want to contribute their talent to the United Service Organizations shows in Army camps are invited this week to interview Ted Hammerstein, field supervisor for USO-Camp Shows at the Hotel Touraine. Expansion of its program overseas as well as in this country has caused the USO to seek more talent.

'E' Award

For outstanding war production of precision-measuring instruments for radio and electrical industries the General Radio Company of Cambridge this afternoon is to receive the Army-Navy "E" award.

Representatives of government, industry and the armed services will attend the program in the Roberts School Auditorium at 5 p. m.

Thailand's Cabinet Quits: Unrest at Japanese Control?

"It's about time," was the comment of Seni Pramoj, Thai Minister to Washington, upon the resignation of Premier Luang Pibul Songgram and his Cabinet in Japanese-controlled Thailand.

When his country capitulated to the Japanese in 1941, Seni Pramoj refused to recognize the capitulation and announced that he would go on representing the Free Thai Government which had sent him here.

In Boston today to address the Professional Women's Club at the Hotel Statler this noon, Seni Pramoj declared in an interview that the Thai people would be glad of the resignation. Maintaining that it was too early to predict anything from it, he said, however, it might be evidence of the discontent within the country over the Japanese occupation. "We'll have to see who comes back into the Cabinet before we can draw any conclusions," he added.

He explained that it was difficult to get any communication from within the country and therefore hard for him to give out any news because he cannot be sure it is true. He implied that all reports supposedly proceeding from Bangkok must be interpreted as being dictated at the point of Japanese bayonets.

The people of Thailand are, of course, having a hard time under the Japanese yoke, he said. Thailand is no different in that respect from other parts of the Far East. "Wherever the Japanese go, the grass sort of withers," was the way he put it.

He does not believe the Japanese can be making any pretense of treating the Thais well. "The Japanese are not in a position to treat anybody well. They are out to get something and cannot favor anyone," he declared. "But no matter how well they might treat us, we would not like it," he went on. "And neither would you."

Resistance to the Japanese-dominated Thai Government centers in the Thai Legation in Washington, which heads the "Free Thai" movement. The Minister is conducting daily radiocasts to his homeland.

Quota Club to Hear Miss Wambaugh

Miss Sarah Wambaugh of Cambridge, international authority on plebiscites, will address the Boston Quota Club at its meeting on Feb. 18, at 264 Boylston Street.

The program will mark the club's participation in the nation-wide celebration of Quota International's 24th anniversary. "Recognition of Women in War Work" was made the theme of the celebration in a proclamation by Frances L. Landry, International President, of Baton Rouge, La.

Quota Clubs in more than 140 cities in Australia, Canada, and the United States are honoring women's accomplishments in war and defense work this month. Organized immediately after the World War I, Quota International is pledged to a program of war work and community service.

Miss Wambaugh was formerly adviser to the Peruvian Government for the Tacna-Arica Plebiscite, and later Deputy Member of the Saar Plebiscite Commission. She had long experience with the League of Nations Secretariat and is the author of several books on plebiscites.

Miss Carolyn LaVers of Boston, President, will introduce Miss Wambaugh. Miss Madeline Meredith of Boston will be in charge of music, and Miss Laurie Dobb of Milton will preside over the "Birthday Table."

Boston Quota will be host on this occasion to the Cambridge Quota Club, which will be represented by Miss Jean Kellock of Cambridge and Miss Ruth Stone of Belmont.

Winthrop Quest Club To Hear Mrs. Dutch At Tuesday Meeting

Mrs. Leon Perry Dutch, past Chairman of Community Service of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, presented a paper at this afternoon's meeting of the Quest and Question Club of Winthrop, to be held at the home of Mrs. Leslie L. Dunham, 146 Cottage Park Road. The subject of the paper was "Looking Washington Square in the Face."

The Club, although with a membership of only 35, is well represented in the State Federation. Among its members are Mrs. Fred W. Fisher, a past President of the Club, who is State Chairman of Literature and a former Director of the Seventh District; Mrs. Charles W. Moore, State Vice-Chairman of Education; Mrs. Guy Pigeon, State Vice-Chairman of British War Relief, and Mrs. Dunham, State Chairman of Conservation.

Through Mrs. Pigeon, the Club makes voluntary contributions at each meeting for wool to be knitted into garments for servicemen—at present especially for those stationed at Boston Harbor forts.

New Women's Group Meets

The first meeting of the New Beacon Hill Group of the Boston League of Women Voters was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Harold Davie, 35 West Cedar Street. Miss Emilie Everett spoke on "What Is the New Isolationism?" Mrs. LaRue Brown discussed the wartime service program of the League.

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Beekeeping Urged By Horticulturists

Horticultural chairmen of the State Garden Club Federation were urged yesterday to encourage the keeping of bees and the planting of nectar-bearing plants in their communities. They met at Horticultural Hall to report on club projects and hear Miss Marjorie Stearns talk on beekeeping.

Even if backyard gardeners do not keep bees themselves, they can help by planting the kinds of flowers and shrubs on which bees from neighbors' hives can forage for nectar, according to Mrs. Hollis Webster, State Horticultural Chairman. The Government has requested, she pointed out, that as many persons as possible keep a beehive, not solely for the honey, but for the pollination of food crops and for the wax which is sorely needed in machinery in place of grease.

The importance of educating the public not to cut off the nectar-bearing plants along the roadsides also was stressed. These include chicory, iron weed, milk weed, joe-pye weed, the evening primrose, asters, and goldenrod.

War Relief Group To Hear Consul

British Consul General Anthony George and Mrs. Herbert Timewell, wife of a British naval officer, will be the guest speakers at the monthly Dutch Treat luncheon of the Greater Boston Committee of the British War Relief Society at the Hotel Statler on Feb. 25, at 12:15. Robert W. Mortimore and Merrill Gruswold will be co-chairmen of the luncheon.

Mr. George will be presented to the people of Boston for the first time. He will speak on "England Under Wartime Conditions."

Mrs. Timewell, a widely known composer and pianist before the war, has held the rank of corporal in the British Auxiliary Territorial Service and was on the staff of Command, Royal Engineers, London. At the request of the British Government, she covered thousands of miles and visited hundreds of Army camps, airdromes, naval bases, and gunsites to arrange entertainment for the armed forces. Since arriving in this country last year, she has spent her time as a voluntary worker at the Anzac Club in New York and as a speaker on behalf of the British War Relief Society.

G. O. P. Meeting Canceled

Owing to the severe weather, the Women's Republican Club has announced the cancellation of the meeting tonight at which three Army chaplains were to have spoken.

City Federation Meeting Feb. 19

Public health will be the main topic of discussion at the February meeting of the Boston City Federation of Organizations on Friday, Feb. 19, in the Y. W. C. A. Auditorium, 140 Clarendon Street. Its President, Mrs. Max Ulin, will open the meeting at 10:30 a. m., and Mrs. Louis F. Curran, Chairman of Public Health, will have charge of the program.

Dr. G. Lynde Gately, City Commissioner of Health, will speak on "Some Emergency Health Problems in Boston Today." "American Women in Industry" will be the subject of a talk by Miss Nell Giles, feature writer and columnist, and Miss Mary Houston, Assistant Professor of Education at Boston University, will discuss "War Nursing Problems." There will also be brief addresses by several women editors, who will be introduced by Mrs. Perley L. Barton, Press and Publicity Chairman.

Directly after the meeting, Miss Charlotte L. Roulston, Legislative Chairman, will discuss some timely legislation with those who care to remain.

'Opera Afternoon' Proving Popular

That Boston's interest in opera is genuine is disclosed by a large response to announcements of "An Afternoon of Opera" to be presented Monday, Feb. 22, at 3 p. m. in Jordan Hall by students of the Opera School at the New England Conservatory of Music, assisted by the Conservatory Orchestra.

Boris Goldovsky, who is directing and conducting the program, has had signal success with student productions in other parts of the country. As musical director of the Opera Department of the Berkshire Music Center, he has conducted a complete opera in each of three summers he has taught there.

Price Regulations Violators Warned Of Jail Sentences

Jail sentences await future violators of maximum price regulations, Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., warned in United States District Court today when he accepted a recommendation of an Assistant United States Attorney for a fine and suspended sentence in the case of a Lynn tire defendant.

Maxner M. Goldberg, in business as the Lynn Tire and Reliner Company, of Lynn, charged in an indictment of 30 counts with selling retreaded tires in excess of price ceilings and failure to furnish the purchaser with a true statement of the class of tire sold, changed his plea of innocence to one of guilty.

Judge Wyzanski imposed a fine of $100, a suspended sentence of six months, and probation for one year. The Judge said he considered that violations of price ceilings a most serious civil offense outside of bribery and interference with the armed forces. It is my intent to send such violators to jail, he warned.

Pullman Collected 865 Tons of Scrap

The Worcester plant of the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company contributed more than 865 gross tons of scrap metal to the 1942 salvage drive, it was reported by Wallace N. Barker, Vice-President, today.

A continuous salvage campaign, carried on in all eight of the company's plants throughout the year, resulted in enough metal being saved to build 2,400 M-4 tanks, or 70,000 jeeps.

Altogether the campaign turned back into productive channels more than 72,000 tons of iron and steel, more than 870 tons of scarcer metals, and more than 420 tons of rubber and miscellaneous scrap.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Feb. 17

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—Hello, Children. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.33 meg., 19.6 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events: Frederick Kuh. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Meet John Londoner. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—English Comments. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.8 m.; VLQ8, 9.68 meg., 41 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Henry Ainley in scenes from "The Tempest." GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

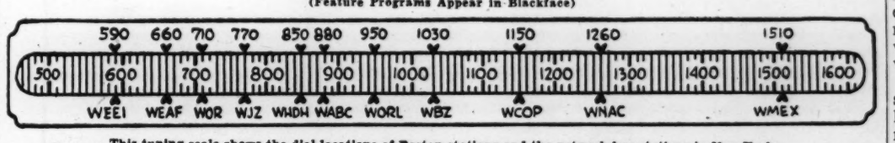
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—H. M. Royal Horse Guards Band. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Shady Valley Folks.....	Popular Music .....
3:30 Hollywood: Post ...	Winter Serenade: music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks.....	The Limerick Market...
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	"Bing Sings"	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Shady Valley Folks.....	The Limerick Market..
4:00 News Service	Newscast	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Stanley Dixon, news....	Glen Miller's Orchestra.
4:15 Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	"Uncle Sam": drama....	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
4:30 Book talk	Men of Land, Sea, Air..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport String En-	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...
4:45 Mountain Music	Orchestra; News	"Young Widder Brown".	semble; F. Foti, cond..	"The Ink Spots".....
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries".	News; Sports Matinee..	Johnny Messner's Orch.
5:15 Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk..	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45 Ben Bernie: music.	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch ...	News Service .....
6:00 News comments ...	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Light Classics: music...
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sports Stories .....
6:30 Frazier Hunt, news	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Dinner Music; Songs....	News from Abroad.....	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra.
6:45 J. B. Kennedy, news	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World.....	Songs; Date With a Disc	News Service .....
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Kay Iverz, songs; Hud-	"Confidentially Yours"...	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...
7:45 Hour: songs; violin	Treasury Star Parade...	son Strings; Apollo Club	George Duffy's Orchestra	Gloria Jean, songs.....
8:00 Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news.....	Ginny Simms; guests;	Singin' Sam, songs.....	Boston School Com. Pgm
8:15 "Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner".....	Edgar Fairchild's Orch.	Talks; Income Taxes....	Richard Salinger, news..
8:30 Al Jolson - Monty	"Archie and company";	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Pass in Review"; Army	Cole Porter's Music....
8:45 Woolley; News	comedy variety; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Camps' Activities	Variety Hour .....
9:00 Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials.....	Quiz Show, with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Variety Hour .....
9:15 Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials.....	O'Keefe, m. c.....	News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:30 Daytime Showcase:	Charlie Spivak's Orch..	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour .....
9:45 dramatizations ...	Orchestra; Talk	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour; Music....
10:00 E. Mark Sullivan..	Raymond Gram Swing..	Bob Hope Variety Show.	John B. Hughes, news..	News; Defense .....
10:15 "Jazz Laboratory",	Gracie Fields; songs...	Bob Hope Variety Show.	Treasury Star Parade...	Sam Donahue's Orch...
10:30 J. B. Thompson ..	This Nation at War....	Red Skelton and Co.....	Paul Schubert, news.....	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
10:45 News; World War II	This Nation at War....	Red Skelton and Co.....	Musical Roundup	Lawrence Welk's Orch..
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	News; Songs; Talk.....	News Service	Lou Breese's Orchestra..
11:15 Prentiss Brown	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	'What Can I Do'?: drama	Dance orchestra	Tommy Tucker's Orch..
11:30 Rideout; Master	Fishermen's Program ..	"Music You Want".....	"Sinfonietta": Philip	Day's End: music.....
11:45 Works of Music..	Sportscast; News	"Music You Want".....	James, conductor	Day's End: News.....

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock....	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	Music; Drama; News....	News Service	.....
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Songs; "Fiesta"; music.	.....
7:45 News; World War II	Religious program; News	News comment	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	.....
8:00 News of the World.	"Tune Up Time".....	Herb Lewis: Melodeers..	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical program	Military Band; News....	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable .....
8:30 Carl Moore's Show..	Music of Many Lands...	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, interviews..	Musical Timetable .....
8:45 Carl Moore; News..	News; Morning Notes...	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, interviews..	Musical Timetable .....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue.	The Breakfast Club.....	Home Forum, talk.....	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:15 School of the Air:	The Breakfast Club.....	"Uncle Sam": OWI dr..	All Hail to You".....	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:30 "New Horizons":	The Breakfast Club.....	Im. Wolcott: Food news.	Organ Recital: vocalists.	Studio speaker .....
9:45 Food Fair	The Breakfast Club.....	"Gene and Glenn"	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker .....
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket.	News; Military Band...	News commentator	Musical program .....
10:15 American Stories ..	Air Express Music.....	"The O'Neills": drama..	Choir Loft: organ.....	"Handy Andy".....
10:30 Honeymoon Hill ..	Fishermen's Program ...	"Helpmate": sketch....	Cheer Up Gang: vocal-	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program ...	"Woman of America" sk.	ists; orchestra	Mason .....
11:00 Food News Roundup	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch.	New England Cupboard.	Kick-Conga .....
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Melody for Meditation...
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Famous Song Hits.....	"Snow Village": sketch.	Yankee House Party: va-	Art Kassel's Orchestra..
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Memory Lane: music....	"David Harum": sketch.	riety show; orchestra..	News report .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk..	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum..	Boake Carter, news....	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister": drama	Bond Wagon Quiz.....	Chet Gaylord, songs....	George and Dixie, songs.	The Pepper Shaker.....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"..	Hour: speakers	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ..	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural news	News Service	"Council for Democracy"
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Aunt Jenny: sketch....	Network program	Italian Melodies .....
1:30 "Vic and Sade".....	Ted Rolfe, Song Shop....	Big Sister: sketch.....	News; Fashion Talk....	Religious program.....
1:45 "The Goldbergs"...	Fishermen's Program ...	News Service	Cedric Foster, news...	Religious program .....
2:00 Serial drama	Talk: Boston Polic Dept.	"Light of the World"..	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music.....	Guiding Light: drama..	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Uncle Sam": drama....
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Studio Concert	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling....	News report .....
3:00 David Harum	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Mutual Goes Calling....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Shady Valley Folks.....	Popular Music .....
3:30 Hollywood; "Post"..	Winter Serenade: music	Pepper Young's Family..	Shady Valley Folks.....	The Limerick Market...
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Right to Happiness'...	Shady Valley Folks.....	The Limerick Market...
4:00 News Service	News Service	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Stanley Dixon, news....	Glen Gray's Orchestra..
4:15 Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music.....	Stella Dallas: sketch....	"Uncle Sam": drama..	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
4:30 Treasury Parade ..	Men of Land, Sea, Air..	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Bridgeport String En-	Andrews Sisters, songs..
4:45 Parents-Teachers ..	Dance orchestra; News..	"Young Widder Brown"	semble, Frank Foti, con.	Harold Grant's Orch....
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	Tony Pastor's Orchestra.
5:15 Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong".....	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45 Ben Bernie's Show..	"Captain Midnight".....	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service .....
6:00 Comment; News	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Light Classics: music...
6:15 'Block Service Plan'	Terry O'Toole, songs....	The Answer Man: quiz..	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sports; Income Taxes..
6:30 Walt Cassell, songs.	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Music; Hum and Strum..	News from Abroad.....	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports..	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15 Harry James's Orch.	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World.....	Parade: 'Date With Disc'	News Service .....
7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Fred and Posey Jamboree	Yankee Starlets; songs..	Piano Duo .....
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	Fred and Posey Jamboree	John Barry, comments..	Your Army .....
8:00 Sammy Kaye's Or..	Earl Godwin, news.....	'Mr & Mrs. North': com.	"Sizing Up the News"..	Irish Music .....
8:15 Sammy Kaye's Or..	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch..	'Mr & Mrs. North': com.	The Barries; Willard Trio	Richard Salinger, news.
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"The Manhattan Story";	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	'Just Five Lines': drama	Russ Columbo, songs...
8:45 Hersholt; News	Jim Ameche, narrator..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	'Just Five Lines': drama	Cole Porter's Music ....
9:00 Lionel Barrymore:	John Freedom: drama..	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album .....
9:15 "Mayor of Town":	John Freedom: drama..	Shore; guest; orchestra	M. Gould's Orch.; drama;	Classical Album .....
9:30 "Good Listening":	Jan Garber's Orchestra.	"Mr. District Attorney":	Constance Bennett; G.	Classical Album .....
9:45 Van Alexander's Or.	Dance orchestra; Talk..	dramatic sketch; orch..	S. Kaufman

Oil Tanks Ebb As City Quakes In Frigid Grip

As Boston's cold wave went into its second day, householders were rapidly exhausting the fuel oil in their storage tanks and finding there was no more to be had.

In Dover last night, neighbors of a man who had recently converted his heating system to coal and still had 50 to 100 gallons of oil left in his tank, spent the evening drawing off the oil into portable containers and taking it to their own homes in an attempt to keep burners going and stave off freezing of pipes.

Oil companies are on the alert for all sizable reserves of left-over oil in homes where conversion has been accomplished, and such persons are asked to report either to their former dealer or to Lawrence J. Bresnahan, Acting State Price Administrator at Boston, if they have more than 100 gallons.

Good Old Kitchen Stove

Every possible makeshift source of heat was being drawn upon today by householders ordinarily dependent upon oil. Fireplaces were being kept going all day, and coal-burning kitchen stoves were worth more than their weight in gold. Only 20 per cent of the families in Boston proper use No. 2 fuel oil, it was learned. Users of kerosene for space heating are in the vast majority, and there is at present enough kerosene to go around. This was believed to be the reason no families had to be evacuated last night to public buildings.

Householders were advised today by the OPA director that they should not order more oil from their suppliers until their tanks were down to ⅛ capacity. Emergency cases justifying immediate delivery he listed as follows:

1—Homes in which there was an elderly person who could not be moved.

2—Cases of imminent pregnancy or serious illness.

3—Instances where there was a death in the family.

4—Homes in which there were infants.

Where to Call in Emergency

In any of these situations, consumers should call their local supplier, Mr. Bresnahan said. They should not call the local ration board or OPA Headquarters, he added, as the supplier had been instructed as to what steps he should take.

John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, announced that an emergency depot had been established, with 128 five-gallon cans of kerosene on hand and seven trucks ready to deliver it on call. Doctors, police, and social workers in Boston had been instructed to report to him all serious cases of need at once.

The first evacuations occurred last night at Hartford, Connecticut. Four families were taken from their homes and sheltered in schools. At Westport, First Selectman Albert T. Scully declared that 50 families would have to be evacuated soon unless the fuel situation or the weather improved. Kerosene was extremely scarce in the State, and dealers said inventories of No. 2 fuel oil were "uncomfortable; approaching critical."

'X' Marks Spot For Ship Sponsor To Smash Bottle

The numerous near misses of ship's sponsors in successfully crashing the traditional bottle against Uncle Sam's new ships before they start their ride down the shipways has led to an innovation at Fore River to end the possibility of a craft being waterborne without being christened.

An "X marks the spot" has been inaugurated.

Officials concluded that the springiness of the steel probably had something to do with sponsors hitting the hulls of the ships and yet not getting results. Now, a spot within reach of the sponsor is located where there is a strong foundation underneath without springiness.

All that is required then is for Miss or Mrs. Sponsor to hit the exact spot marked and she will get results with drenching gusto.

Selectmen Approve Purchasing Agent Plan for Brookline

After twice rejecting the proposal for appointment of a purchasing agent for the Town of Brookline, the Selectmen have reversed their decision and voted to recommend to the Town Meeting the addition of a purchasing agent to the town administration.

Widely discussed since the recommendation of various town leaders and the Taxpayers' Association as an economy measure, the purchasing agent proposal appears to have a good chance of approval by Town Meeting members. The Selectmen declined today to explain the reason for the about-face on the issue.

The proposal was originally recommended by the Public Administration Service in reporting on its survey of the organization and operation of the town government, which was sponsored by the Brookline Taxpayers' Association.

Parking Cost Rise Irks Quincy Workers

An increase in the cost of parking space from $1 to $3.50 a week in certain areas in the vicinity of Fore River shipyard, Quincy, about the same time the police began a campaign to give out non-fix tags to illegal parkers, has aroused shipyard workers.

'Mid Sheltering Palms

By a Staff Photographer

Jack Frost Warms Up as Mercury Rises

Yesterday was just too cold in Boston for Jack Frost. So, by way of warming things up a bit, he grabbed his faithful brush and, visualizing a far-off tropical isle, sketched these waving palms and ferns on a Publishing Society window pane, where they were photographed this morning. Official weather bureau reports immediately recorded several degrees warmer—though still plenty cold.

Sale of Vermont Properties To Out-of-State Buyers Rises

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 16 — Sales of Vermont properties to out-of-State buyers in 1942 was the second largest in 12 years that accurate records have been kept by licensed real estate brokers, and totaled $880,225. The record year was 1941 when sales reached a record top of $1,559,270, according to comparative statistics from the office of the State Department of Publicity.

Sales were reported in 10 of Vermont's 14 counties with Windham County leading in real estate activity. Other counties well up in the computation were Rutland, Bennington, Chittenden and Franklin.

The reports of brokers indicated that new owners made expenditures of $219,750 in improvements and repairs to property bringing the total expended in Vermont by the new residents to $1,099,975. Approximately one fifth of the actual sales were reported due to State advertising.

It is interesting to note that advertising of properties for sale in Vermont has been part of the State policy for more than half a century. Such advertising originated with the State Department of Agriculture in 1881 and was taken over by the publicity department with its inception in 1911.

Copper Mines

Although it will be several weeks before the first copper ore is taken from the newly opened mines in the town of Strafford, organization of the operating staff has moved another step forward with the election of Joseph A. Norden, former general manager of the Apex Mining Company, Placerville, Calif., as vice-president and general manager of the Vermont Copper Co., Inc.

Another new official of the company is Clinton J. Sammond, a graduate of the University of Vermont, class of 1933, who has been placed in charge of personnel and purchases and is also assistant treasurer of the company.

Mr. Norden, the general manager, is well known in the mining engineering world. He is credited with the discovery and development of the extensive copper ore body on the lower levels of the Apex property to open which the Elton tunnel was driven a distance of four and one-half miles through Tooele to Bingham, Utah.

Work of the Vermont company has been proceeding steadily at the Elizabeth mine, the first of the three owned by the company to be reopened. Roads have been constructed to connect with main highways, and mills and other buildings are nearing final stages of completion.

Old tunnels, constructed during the middle of the last century, have been cleared and tracks laid in these and new extensions. Construction of a 33,000-volt transmission line from the mines to the Connecticut River has been completed. Buildings housing drying machinery, compressors and machine shop, shower baths and lockers have already been finished and construction is proceeding rapidly on the crusher building, mill building, fiber plant, transformer station and assay office.

A workman's housing project will start in the spring, and a number of houses in Strafford and South Strafford have been purchased as a nucleus of this construction program.

In the Elizabeth mine itself, a 1,200-foot tunnel has been cleared and the lower levels pumped out, preparatory to mine operations on the 300, 400, 500 and 600-foot levels. In the meantime, the United States Bureau of Mines is continuing with its drilling operations, testing the depth and extent of the deposits. Drilling operations during the winter months, however, have been reduced to two because of the difficulty of supplying water. The old maple sap sled has become a familiar sight around the mines this winter as all water used in the drilling has been carted through the woods by horsepower.

Changes Planned

One of the major legislative battles of the current session of the Vermont General Assembly looms this week as a bill comes up for action which would abolish the State Board of Conservation and Development and make the three departments under it, Fish and Game, Publicity, and Forestry independent under their respective directors, who would be appointed to two-year terms by the Governor. The bill is sponsored by Representative C. E. Kastenbein, of Shaftsbury, in the home county of Gov. William H. Wills.

Hub Dinner Group Told Polish Jewry Must Assert Itself

Polish Jewry the world over must assert itself, if it is to be represented at postwar peace conferences, declared Benjamin Winter, National President of the American Federation for Polish Jews, who last night addressed the annual dinner of the New England District at the Hotel Bradford. The banquet was in commemoration of Hyam Salomon, Polish-American patriot.

Sylwin Strakacz, of New York City, Consul General of Poland, speaking in behalf of the effort to raise funds to aid stricken Polish Jews abroad, said that of the 480,000 Jews who were sent into the Polish ghettos, less than 40,000 are alive today. The Nazis have annihilated the rest, he said.

Other speakers included the Rev. D. Richard Evans, of Milwaukee, a Presbyterian minister who was credited with having broken up the German-American Bund, and Henry Chmielinski, Jr., Polish-American newspapers publisher.

War Fund Subscribers Listed

The following hitherto unpublished list of subscribers to the Greater Boston United War Fund drive was released today by the Fund headquarters. A large part of the contributions were included in the total reported at the closing meeting of the campaign last Wednesday.

Individual subscriptions of $500 and over included:

$10,000—Anonymous.
6,375—Mrs. William Simes.
5,000—"A Friend."
3,800—Ancnymous.
2,800—Mr. and Mrs. Irving Usen.
1,800—Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett Harwood.
1,500—Mr. and Mrs. William J. Kennedy.
1,200—Mr. and Mrs. Halfdan Lee.
1,055—Anonymous.
1,000—Mrs. James Jackson, Jr.
840—Thomas H. Shepard.
700—Mrs. T. Russell Sullivan.
510—Anonymous.
500—Lieut. (j.g.) and Mrs. Charles F. Adams, Jr., Miss Amy W. Cabot, Miss Betty Dumaine, Stephen S. FitzGerald, Mrs. Sydney Harwood, addition (total to date $1,700); Knights of Columbus, Somerville.

Company subscriptions of $500 and over included:

$72,000—Bethlehem Hingham Shipbuilding Corporation, Inc., and employees (First report).
18,999—Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates (including subsidiaries) employees.
9,000—Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates (including subsidiaries).
8,800—Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd.—Atlantic & Simpson Yards employees.
7,617—Monsanto Chemical Company employees.
7,087—C. H. Sprague and Son Co. and employees.
6,266—General Electric Co., Everett, employees (including $4,380 from United Electric, Radio and Machine Workers (C.I.O.), No. 201).
5,100—Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc. (including Cambridge Office).
4,000—Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd.—Atlantic and Simpson Yards.
3,595—The Murray Company employees (including workers represented by United Electric, Radio and Machine Workers (C.I.O.), No. 272).
3,098—General Electric Company and Associate Companies and employees.
2,700—Gulf Oil Corporation.
2,687—Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., employees.
2,500—General Ship and Engine Works employees.
2,400—Stone and Webster, Inc., Stone and Webster Engineering Corp., Stone and Webster Service Corp.
2,180—Compo Shoe Machinery Corporation and employees.
2,111—Jackson and Moreland employees.
1,861—Boston Varnish Co. and employees.
1,672—Manning, Maxwell and Moore employees (including workers represented by United Electric, Radio and Machine Workers (C. I. O.), No. 272).
1,536—Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company employees.
1,500—James Sugden Company.
1,444—Brown-Wales Company and employees.
1,400—Sun Oil Company.
1,163—City Fuel Co. and Associate Co.'s and employees.
1,145—Bay State Dredging and Contracting Company employees.
1,090—Massachusetts Wharf Coal Company and employees.
1,025—Atlantic Coal Co. of Massachusetts.
1,001—Northern Industrial Chemical Co. and employees.
1,000—Cummings Machine Works, Jenny Mfg. Co., Jenney Mfg. Co. employees, Metropolitan Coal Co., Thompson's Spa, Inc., and employees, The Texas Company, 903—Texas Company employees.
919—Malden and Melrose Gas Light Co. employees.
837—Burton-Furber Coal Co. and employees.
830—R. M. Bradley and Co., Inc., employees.
800—Wheeler Reflector Co.
750—Pieroni's and employees.
737—Petroleum Heat and Power Company and employees.
714—Gulf Oil Corporation employees.
675—Blair's Foodland, Inc., and employees.
650—Garland Knitting Mills; H. J. Heinz Company of Massachusetts; Underwood Machinery Co.
639—Eastern Wool Warehouse employees.
627—J. F. Fitzgerald Construction Co. employees
625—Shepard Steamship Company.
576—E. Van Noorden Company and employees.
527—Metcalf and Eddy and employees.
500—Albiani Lunch Company; R. M. Bradley & Co., Inc.; Consolidated Paper Box Co.; Crotty Brothers, Inc.; J. F. Fitzgerald Construction Co.; The Murray Company; Shell Oil Co., Inc.

15 Square Miles Of Land Taken By U. S. in Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 15 (AP) —The United States Navy obtained lease-hold rights on 6,680 acres of land in four Rhode Island towns recently in the biggest land condemnation ever signed by this State.

United States District Judge John P. Hartigan gave the Navy rights to the property which covers an area of 15 square miles, a portion of which includes small homes, two dairy farms and elaborate country estates.

The action requires all residents in the area, which includes acreage in North Kingstown, Exeter, East Greenwich, and West Greenwich, to move within 30 days to permit utilization of the property as a firing range in Connection with training at the naval advance base depot, Davisville.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If years' ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals:	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Feb. 15
2,000 gallons	1,279
1,500 gallons	960
1,000 gallons	639¼
500 gallons	319¾

Changed Date Of Labor Day Before House

State House Roundup

The Massachusetts House has voted to reconsider its acceptance of an adverse report on the bill changing Labor Day from the first Monday in September to the second Monday.

Representative Joseph A. Sylvia (R) of Oak Bluffs, who moved for reconsideration, held that the additional week would aid farmers in getting help from schoolteachers and pupils for additional work. He said that keeping the children out of school another week would help the war effort.

Hammond Issue Out

An attempt by minority members to gain reconsideration of the vote by which the House on Thursday refused to suspend rules to bring the order calling for an investigation of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety out of the Committee on Rules for action by the House was defeated yesterday on a rising vote of 64 to 104.

Aid to Firemen's Dependents

On a motion by Representative Henry Shattuck (R) of Boston, a bill to pay annuities to dependent brothers and sisters of firemen killed in performance of their duties was amended to limit payment of annuities to unmarried or widowed sisters with whom the fireman was living at time of passing. The amended bill was sent to the committee on Ways and Means.

Junior Corps Rejected

The Senate without debate yesterday accepted an adverse report on a bill for reorganization of junior State Guard cadet corps to be composed of boys and girls from 14 to 18 years of age.

Mayor's Bill Turned Down

While zero gales howled outside the Senate Chamber, the legislators also accepted an adverse report on the bill of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston that Mayors of cities and Selectmen of towns be authorized to shut down public buildings for purpose of saving fuel.

M. D. C. Bridge Control

Transfer of control and maintenance of the Cottage Farm and Longfellow Bridges over the Charles River from the cities of Boston and Cambridge to the Metropolitan District Commission was urged at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs.

Before taking action of the two bills which would effect the change, the Committee asked the engineering departments of the city of Boston and the M. D. C. to furnish estimates of the cost of putting the two spans in proper repair and the annual expense of maintenance.

Tribute for Sullivans

Representative William F. Sullivan of Roslindale has filed a resolve with the Clerk of the House calling for adoption of resolutions recognizing the sacrifices made by the Sullivan family of Waterloo, Iowa, which lost five sons in one sea battle.

Concerts to Come—News of the Theater

Choral Music Planned For Service Men

Choral music will be offered to members of the Armed Forces and their guests at the Victory Concert of Sunday, Feb. 21, at the Museum of Fine Arts, the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society singing under the direction of G. Wallace Woodworth. The hour, 4 p. m.; the auditorium, Museum Tapestry Room.

Early Music Program

Reliable historic names return to the meditations of the Boston Society of Early Music as they plan their second meeting at the Women's City Club, Thursday, Feb. 25, 8:30 p. m. They are Leclair, Couperin, Bach, Handel, and Rameau. Three reliable instruments, too, of the period we call ancient, although only a couple of hundred years back, strike the fancy of the committee arranging matters; they are harpsichord (Sylvia Marlowe), flute (Georges Laurent), and viola da gamba (Alfred Zighera). All the music is serious and formal, unless, perchance the "Tic-Toc Choc" of François Couperin for harpsichord shall turn out to be something that oversteps.

Symphony Lecture

The music of Berlioz and that of Schumann, which figure on the Boston Symphony Orchestra's program this week, will be contrasted and compared by Boris Goldovsky at his Copley-Plaza piano talk on Friday, Feb. 19. The occasion falls in the series of Symphony Luncheons which Mr. Goldovsky is giving, 12:15 being the hour, and the Oval Room of the hotel the place, of assembling.

Choruses at Harvard

Psalms of seventeenth-century composing, one by Allegri and another by Sweelinck, stand on the bill which the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society announce for presentation at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on the evening of Thursday, March 4. A modern psalm by Milhaud is also down, along with excerpts from Honegger's "King David." Wallace Woodworth conduct. The Glee Club of the Navy Communications School will be there with some songs. Included in the main program are pieces for women's voices by Bartók and a chorus by Mabel Daniels. Other items are "Let Us Now Praise Famous Men," by Vaughan Williams, to open; and Incidental Music to "Alice in Wonderland," by Irving G. Fine, to close.

Alexandra Danilova and Casimir Kokitch

In "Chopin Concerto," to be presented Thursday evening at the Boston Opera House by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo.

San Carlo Opera Coming to Boston

The San Carlo Opera Company has stepped into the breach caused by the cancellation of the Metropolitan Opera's Boston season. Fortune Gallo will bring his troupe to town for a ten-day engagement, beginning either Feb. 27 or March 6, at the Boston Opera House.

Old Photographs Shown

Photographs by a British woman who operated the camera a century ago are now on exhibition in the print corridor at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Julia Margaret Cameron made prints of a number of notables of her day. Her photographs record the likenesses of such sitters as Alfred Lord Tennyson, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Herr Joachim, and Miss Leslie Stephen. They also show the degree to which the mechanism of the camera had advanced at that time. Julia Cameron's contribution is significant, because of her eminent models and her dauntless experimentation.

She was a Victorian woman, who came into possession of a camera when she was 50. The spirit of Victorianism lies over these photographs. The coiffures, the beards, the gowns, and the facial expressions betoken the era. D. A.

'Cavalcade' at Exeter

Noel Coward's "Cavalcade," with Diana Wynyard and Clive Brook, will be shown Wednesday only at the Exeter.

In New Abbott Show

Judith Parrish and Richard Widmark are additions to the cast of George Abbott's new production, "Kiss and Tell," coming to the Wilbur on March 1.

Miss Bowman, Paul Haakon For Musical

"More Powers to You," which has been reported as a prospect for week of March 22 in Boston, will have a promising cast, according to current report in New York. Featured entertainers listed for the company include Patricia Bowman, Paul Haakon, Lawrence Fletcher, Xavier Cugat, Marlyn Drake, Patsy Garrett, Helen Windsor, Diosa Costello, Pert Kelton, and Cathryn Dorney. According to the New York Herald Tribune, Billy Wynn, the producer, has been negotiating with Edward Everett Horton to play the comedy lead. William Shilling will direct the production, with Dan Eckley in charge of the dances. Perry Watson will design the settings.

Howard Da Silva has hurried by plane from Hollywood to New York to take over the role of Jud in the Theater Guild's forthcoming musical comedy, "Away We Go." That is the musical version of "Green Grow the Lilacs," coming to Boston, March 15.

Two enterprises already seen in Boston terminated their New York careers Saturday evening after brief engagements. One was "Ask My Friend Sandy," starring Roland Young, which closed after 12 performances. The other was "For Your Pleasure," known in Boston last season as "Dansation," which had opened in New York on Feb. 5. George M. Gatts, sponsor of the latter, laid the termination of the run to the indisposition of Mr. Veloz, of Veloz and Yolanda, and said that the show would reopen when the dancer had recovered.

Michael Todd, who has been mentioned several times as planning to produce William Saroyan's play, "Get Away, Old Man," says that he is waiting for Orson Welles to direct the production. Mr. Todd, recently returned from Hollywood, told a representative of the New York Times that several screen actors had been spoken to but that none had been engaged for the production.

"Lady in the Dark" is still booming at the box office in Chicago, with a gross of $52,500 reported for the week closing Saturday night, the fourth that the company has played in that city. After one more week in Chicago the show will return to New York where it will re-open on Saturday, Feb. 27.

Dudley Digges, Colonel Stoopnagle of the radio, and Ernest Cossart have been added to the cast of Vinton Freedley's new musical, "Dancing in the Streets." This, it is said, will be Mr. Digges' first appearance in a musical show.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"The Ziegfeld Follies," starring Milton Berle, Ilona Massey and Arthur Treacher. Staged by John Murray Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Colonial—"Springtime for Henry," starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Music

Longy School of Music, One Follen Street, Cambridge—Faculty concert. Soloists: Willem Valkenier, horn; Elmer Schoettle, piano; Marcel Dick, viola; Harald Hansen, clarinet. 8:30. (No admission charge.)

Brown Hall, New England Conservatory—Concert by advanced students of the N. E. Conservatory. 8:15. (No admission charge.)

Alumni Hall, 84 Exeter Street—Concert by the Boston University Orchestra. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. Margaret Starr McLain, pianist-composer. 8. (Admission free.)

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 10:20 a. m., 2:05, 5:45, 9:30. "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. 12:25, 4:10, 7:55.

Esquire—"One of Our Craft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. 1, 3:45, 6:40, 6:38. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Exeter—"Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. 2, 5, 8. "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.

Fenway—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Moore. 12:30, 3:20, 6:20, 9:15. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:20.

Kenmore—"Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. 2:45, 6, 9:25. "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden. 1:15, 4:30, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:15. "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:30, 10:25.

Majestic—"Saludos Amigo." 10 a. m., 12:28, 2:56, 5:24, 7:52, 10:20. Pathe News. 10:42 a. m., 1:10, 3:38, 6:06, 8:34, 11:04. "Squadron Leader X." 10:51 a. m., 1:19, 3:47, 6:15, 8:43.

Metropolitan—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 10 a. m., 3:35, 6:25, 10. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:05, 8:05. "Dr. I. Q." 9:30 p. m.

Modern—"George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:05. "Lucky Jordan," Jinx Falkenburg. 11 a. m., 3:30, 6:05, 9:35.

Orpheum—"Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford, Guy Kibbee. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6, 9. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:20, 10:20.

Paramount — "Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Mature. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Lillian Gish, Anna Lee. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:25, 6:20, 9:15.

Scollay—"George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Lucky Jordan," Jinx Falkenburg. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:45.

South Station Theater—"A Nation Dances," "Strange Empires," "Beating Time," "College Belles," "Mitchell Ayres and his Orchestra," "Tulips Shall Grow," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford, Guy Kibbee. 11:30 a. m., 2:42, 5:54, 8:51. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 1:01, 4:03, 7:05, 10:22.

Telepix—"Leslie Howard at London," "The Russian Revue," "A Puppet-oon," "Aviation Cadets," 30 minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"London Blackout Murders," John Abbott, Mary McLeod, Louis Borell. 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:35, 7, 9:10. "The Ape Man," Bela Lugosi, Wallace Ford. 10:40 a. m., 1:05, 3:25, 5:50, 8:05, 10:15.

Tremont—"Lady for a Night," 10:35 a. m., 1:55, 5:10, 8:25. "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne, 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:50, 10:05.

Uptown—"Seven Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig. 2:45, 5:30, 8:25. "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan, Charles Coburn. 1, 3:55, 6:40, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan, Charles Coburn. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Escape From Crime," Julie Bishop. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "The Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Old Homestead," Weaver Brothers, 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert. "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature. 1:45, 8.

Cleveland Circle: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Seven Miles From Alcatraz," James Craig. 1:45, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "You Were Never Lovlier," Fred Astaire, "Flying Fortress," Richard Green.

Coolidge Corner: "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. "Cat People," Simone Simon. 2, 8.

University: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. 3:07, 6:25, 9:43. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, 1:40, 4:58, 8:16.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Nightmare," Brian Donlevy, Diana Barrymore. "Mountain Rhythm" Weaver Brothers, 2, 7.

Codman: "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "I Married a Witch," Veronica Lake. 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "One of Our Aircraft is Missing, Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "I Married a Witch," Veronica Lake. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. 3:29, 9:12. "Tish," Marjorie Main. 2, 7:43.

Park: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Now Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Nightmare," Brian Donlevy, Diana Barrymore. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 2, 8.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders. "Pacific Rendezvous" Jean Rogers. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "The McGuerins from Brooklyn," Max Baer, William Bendix. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy. 2:50, 6, 9:10.

Mystic: "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 2:15, 8:25. "Rhythm Parade," Gale Storm. 3:35, 7. "Orpheus" "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 2:05, 8. "The Pied Piper" Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. 3:25, 9:20.

Strand: "Nightmare," Brian Donlevy, James Ellison. 3:25, 8:35. "Seven Miles From Alcatraz," James Craig. 2:20 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "George Washington Slept Here." Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Kathryn Grayson. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens. 1:45, 7:45.

Fellsway: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Janet Blair. "Falcon's Brothers," George Sanders. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott, John Payne. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, John Carroll. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 2, 8.

Strand: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix, Wendy Barrie. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE — Rialto: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8:30.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Treat 'Em Rough," Ed Albert, Peg Moran. 2, 8.

Capitol: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 2, 8.

Strand: "Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "X Marks the Spot," Damian O'Flynn.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 2:09, 7:54. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 3:42, 9:27.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, "Heart of the Golden West," Roy Rogers. 2, 8.

Coolidge: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, John Sutton. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg, Kay Harris. 2, 8.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. "The Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. Jon Hall. 3:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: Theater closed Monday and Wednesday matinees. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene, Carla Lehmann. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore.

AMUSEMENTS

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AMERICA'S FAVORITE ICE SHOW
The Shipstads and Johnson present
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BALLET RUSSE de MONTE CARLO
SEATS NOW ON SALE AT BOXOFFICE
4 NIGHTS—3:30 & MAT. SAT.—2:30
Mat. Wed., Feb. 17th-18th-19th-20th
17th Carnaval-Rodeo-Boeuf Danube
18th Chopin's Concerto-Scheherazade-Prince Igor
19th Snow Maiden-Rodeo-Magic Swan
20th Mat.: Les Sylphides-Nutcracker-Prince Igor
20th Eve.: The Elves-Rodeo-Afternoon of a Faun-Gaite Parisienne
EVE.: Orch. $3.30, $2.75; Cir., $2.75; 1st Bal., $2.75, $2.20, $1.65; 2d Bal., $1.65, $1.10, 55c; Boxes $3.30; Loges, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10.
MAT.: Orch., $2.75; Cir., $2.20; 1st Bal., $2.20, $1.65, $1.10; 2d Bal., 55c; Boxes, $2.75; Loges, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, Tax incl.

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MAX GORDON presents
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A stirring new drama
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U. S. Wins Solomons Naval Battle

Continued from Page 1

sance planes located heavy Japanese fleet units including battleships and aircraft carriers, in the waters between Truk and the Solomon Islands. Simultaneously reports were received of large groups of enemy destroyers in the islands and an unusually heavy concentration of enemy aircraft at all of the Japanese bases in the Solomon Islands-New Britain area.

"2. It appeared possible that the Japanese fleet might accept a decisive battle. Subsequent events indicate, however, that the enemy was solely concerned with evacuation of troops from Guadalcanal and interference with the movements of United States troop transports which were landing soldiers on Guadalcanal, shortly before the collapse of enemy resistance on the island. There were no actions between heavy forces. Active operations of enemy surface forces were confined mainly to movements of destroyer detachments under heavy air cover between Guadalcanal and enemy bases in the Northern Solomons.

"3. During the evening of Jan. 29, a force of United States cruisers and destroyers, which were covering transport movements and operating about 70 miles to the south of Guadalcanal in the vicinity of Rennell Island, was attacked by enemy torpedo planes. The U. S. S. Chicago was hit by torpedoes and severely damaged. The damaged cruiser was taken in tow by another cruiser and later was turned over to a tug for towing.

"4. The following day, Jan. 30, in the afternoon, the Chicago was again attacked by 13 enemy torpedo planes and as a result of this attack was sunk. United States aircraft shot down 12 of the enemy planes, but not in time to ward off the attacks on the Chicago. Personnel casualties were not large and next of kin of those killed, wounded, and missing, have been notified.

"5. On Jan. 31, a force of United States bombers and fighters attacked an enemy formation of one destroyer, one corvette, and one large cargo vessel in the Vella Gulf. The three enemy vessels were left dead in the water, burning, and listing.

"6. On Feb. 1, a force of United States dive bombers, torpedo planes, and fighters attacked an enemy formation of four destroyers in the Northern Solomons area. Two of the destroyers were believed sunk and a third was left burning.

"7. United States aircraft were attacked by 10 Zeros, two of which were shot down, two United States fighter planes were lost in the attack.

"8. In air combat at least 20 Japanese planes were destroyed in the Guadalcanal area during the day. Ten United States planes were lost.

"9. During the afternoon of Feb. 1 a force of enemy dive bombers, escorted by Zeros, attacked and sank a United States destroyer between Cape Esperance and Savo Island. The next of kin of casualties will be notified by telegram as soon as information is received.

Torpedo Boats Attack Enemy Destroyers

"10. During the night of Feb. 1-2, an enemy force of about 20 destroyers approached Guadalcanal. They were attacked by United States motor torpedo boats and at least one destroyer was sunk and two other are believed to have been sunk, three United States motor torpedo boats were lost.

"11. On the morning of Feb. 2, a force of Dauntless dive bombers and Avenger torpedo planes attacked 16 enemy destroyers northeast of Kolombangara in the New Georgia group. One bomb hit was scored on an enemy destroyer and a near hit on another. One Avenger was damaged by antiaircraft fire.

"12. During the evening of Feb. 2, a force of Flying Fortresses, escorted by Lightnings and Warhawks, scored hits on a large enemy cargo ship off Shortland Island. The vessel was left burning and listing. Our planes were attacked by 20 enemy fighters. Nine or possibly 10 enemy planes were shot down. All United States planes returned.

"13. During the afternoon of Feb. 4, a force of United States torpedo planes, dive bombers, and fighters attacked an enemy formation of 20 destroyers about 200 miles northwest of Guadalcanal, one destroyer was sunk and another was badly damaged. An enemy was wated observed burning. In this attack 7 Zeros were shot down and 5 others were probably destroyed. Four United States torpedo planes, 1 bomber, and 1 fighter were lost. In a second attack, Dauntless dive bombers, escorted by Wildcats and Warhawks, attacked 18 enemy destroyers which were covered by 25 Zeros. Two hits were scored on one destroyer and one hit on antoher. Ten enemy Zeros were shot down and two others were probably destroyed. Three United States fighters and one dive bomber were lost.

"14. The above account includes all known United States and Japanese losses.

"15. Events subsequent to Feb. 4 centered on the collapse of Japanese resistance on Guadalcanal as has been announced in previous communiqués.

Pacific Score:

Tokyo Ship Losses Twice Those of U. S.

In disclosing the results of the week-long sea-air battle the Navy made known that the Japanese have lost twice as many ships of all types in the Solomons campaign to date as have the American forces fighting in the Southwest Pcific.

Navy communiqués, including the latest report, show these comparative losses:

Japanese: 2 battleships, 11 cruisers, 24 destroyers, 13 transports, 9 cargo ships—total 59.

United States: 2 aircraft carriers, 7 cruisers, 14 destroyers, 5 transports, 1 cargo ship, 1 fleet tug—Total 30. This does not include auxiliary vessels such as torpedo boats.

If ships are reported as wamaged and probably sunk are considered also, the Japanese investment in the unsuccessful effort to recapture Guadalcanal Island shows up as much larger, but there is no possibility of direct comparison in these categories since American damaged ships have not ordinarily been announced.

The Japanese have had 11 ships probably sunk and 112 damaged. The total of their sunk, probably sung and damaged is 182 vessels.

The Japanese have lost 874 planes of various types in actual combat in the Solomons. American losses until the last week or so were in the atio of about five to one less than the Japanese but the enemy recently has been more successful in air combat and this ratio may have been altered slightly in his favor.

Soviet Denies Nazis Weaken East Front

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 16

Reports that German troops were being moved from the Russian front to reinforce Axis positions in other countries were denied by the Russians for the second time.

The Soviet midnight communiqué recorded here by the Soviet Monitor, termed one such report, which it said was published by the London Daily Express, as "the exact opposite of the truth."

North Africa:

Rommel Tank Force Enters Gafsa

Dispatches from Allied headquarters in Algiers said small enemy forces had entered Gafsa Monday evening. The Americans and French evacuated the base Sunday night after General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel began his big push.

The American tank success to the north was in the Faid Pass area where Axis arms achieved a 20-mile break-through Monday. If the Americans can rout this Axis spearhead around Sidi Bou Zid, 75 miles west of Sfax, the Axis southern arm at Gafsa will be in danger of a flanking attack.

It was apparent from the size of Marshal Rommel's attack—he threw into battle 100 to 150 tanks—that his armored divisions have been revitalized by shipments from Italy since the days when he was retreating across the Libyan desert from Egypt.

It appeared probable that the attack was supported by part of the 10th Armored Division from the forces of Gen. Jürgen von Arnim, German Commander at Tunis and Bizerte.

Marshal Rommel is known to have rushed his crack armored units into Tunisia for just such an attack, well ahead of the bulk of his forces which were left to parry the blows of the British Eighth Army crowding up to the Mareth Line in Southern Tunisia.

Marshal Rommel is believed to have decided that his battered armor was no match for Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery's experienced Eighth Army but would be a formidable foe for the comparatively untried British and American forces to the north.

As the Americans stiffened against the assault west of Gafsa and struck out on their own in the Faid Pass region, Allied air power from east and west dealt Axis key positions from the battlefront to the Italian mainland some of their hardest blows of the campaign.

Naples was attacked by daylight Monday, probably by American Liberators of the Middle East Command. Palermo, on Sicily, was battered at night by Flying Fortresses. Wellingtons of the RAF blasted at the Tunisian sea base of Bizerte. The airfield at Kairouan was attacked, and 11 enemy fighters were shot down in aerial combats.

Allied losses—from east and west together—totaled four planes.

British Army Pushing West

Meanwhile, Ben Gardane, about 20 miles west of the Tunisian frontier, was occupied by the British Eighth Army and advance elements of General Montgomery's forces sped on westward, and maintained contact with Marshal Rommel's rear guard west of the town, a British communiqué said.

The Eighth Army was still some 45 miles from the Mareth fortifications which extend from the Gulf of Gabes southward about 65 miles west of the Tunisia-Tripolitania border.

Russia:

3 Soviet Spearheads Invade Donets Basin

Moscow advices said the Red Army was closing the struggle about Kharkov and pushing three active spearheads into the Donets Basin.

Both the official communiqués and dispatches from the front line gave little information about what was happening at Kharkov but it was believed that furious fighting was raging about the ancient Capital of the Ukraine which was supplanted in 1934 by Kiev as seat of the government.

The only mention in the Soviet midday communiqué said that the Russians continued to advance in the region of Chuguev, about 22 miles southeast of Kharkov.

There were no reports from the battlelines northeast, north and northwest of the important rail junction.

Nor were there late reports from the Lozovaya or Kramatorsk sectors which marked the western tip of the drive by the armies of Col. Gen. N. F. Vatutin.

But in the region north of Rostov, the Russians said their forces had recaptured 20 more populated points west of Shakhty, swooped down upon a number of towns west of Likhaya, and pushed a flank southwest from Voroshilovsk after heavy German counterattacks.

Here, it was indicated, Soviet troops appeared to be closing in on the last remaining German-held east-west railway line in the Donets Basin—the road from Likhaya to Debaltseva. Red Army forces were reported to be both north and south of the line.

An earlier communiqué told of three counterattacks by picked German troops in the Chuguev area where it said "hundreds of enemy slain and six disabled German tanks were left on the battlefield," and told of the rout of the enemy infantry in another sector of that battlefront.

Orel Menaced By Soviet Thrust

North of Kharkov, the Russians reported their advance had carried to Droskovo, about 50 miles southeast of Orel, in a thrust that menaced anew a German base in that city. This was part of the far-flung offensive sweep that stemmed from Voronezh.

For the first time since Jan. 27, the Russians omitted the special communiqué device they have employed to proclaim significant gains in their winter offensive but their regular communiqué was filled with reports of advances in the Donets Basin as they developed their success at Rostov and Voroshilovgrad.

The German High Command in its regular communiqué acknowledged that the Russians "with numerically far superior forces" had succeeded in penetrating the suburbs of Kharkov, but said German divisions defending the city were fighting stubbornly and destroyed 20 Soviet tanks.

The communiqué, broadcast by the Berlin Radio, said the Russians were using massed tank and infantry in their attacks and that they lost a total of 157 tanks Monday.

Renewal of Soviet attacks on the far northern end of the front southeast of Lake Ilmen were reported, but they were said to have been repelled, partly in hand-to-hand fighting. An attempt to breach the German defense line between Volchov and Lake Ladoga also was thrown back, the Germans said.

The Russians were credited with having made "local penetrations" north of Kursk, but the communiqué declared the troops which made them had been sealed off.

South Pacific:

Flying Fortresses Again Hit Rabaul

In their second successive damaging raid on the Japanese base at Rabaul, New Britain, Flying Fortresses, in two waves, dropped 38-tons of demolition bombs and over 1,500 incendiaries to add to the ruin left in Sundays night's raid, which was the greatest mass attack ever carried out by the Allies in the Southwest Pacific.

The Allied communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia, said that other bombers under General MacArthur's command carried the aerial warfare to the enemy at Dobo, badly damaging the Aroe Island base; scored two direct hits and probably destroyed an 8000-ton transport at Ambon, and hit at Dili in Timor, at Stettin Bay in New Britain, and at lae and Finschhafen in New Guinea.

Allied ground action continued in the patrol stage.

Meanwhile further evidence that the Japanese are concentrating powerful air defense forces in the Shortland Island area of the Northwestern Solomons was contained in a Navy communiqué issued in Washington reporting that a force of 25 to 30 enemy planes intercepted an American attack on shipping in that sector Feb. 13.

Eleven of the enemy Zero fighters were destroyed, but the American attack group which succeeded in scoring three bomb hits on a large Japanese cargo ship also suffered losses. Two United States bombers and six fighters failed to return to their base, presumably Guadalcanal airfield.

The attack, directed specifically against shipping near Buin on Bougainville Island, in the Shortland area, was the second in as many days. The first on Feb. 12 was opposed by 45 enemy Zeros and on that occasion, too, both sides suffered losses.

RAF Raids:

Reich and Belgium Targets of Bombers

British bombers raided undisclosed objectives in Western Germany and Nazi-occupied Belgium Monday night and fighter planes attacked enemy railroad targets in Northern France, a British Air Ministry communiqué stated.

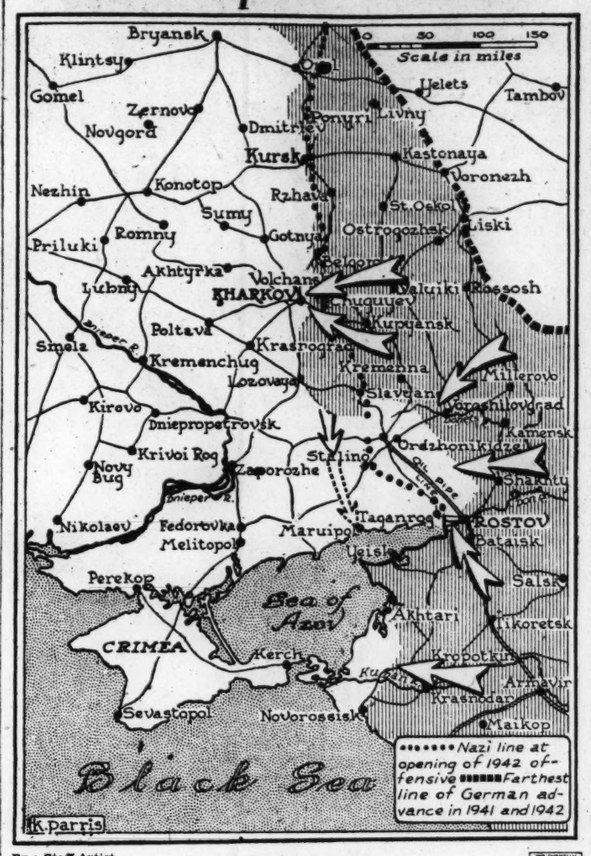
In sorties by the fighters, an enemy bomber was destroyed, the communiqué said. No British aircraft were reported missing.

Allied air raids killed 105 persons and injured 312 Monday, in Naples and Palermo, the Italian High Command reported in a communiqué recorded by the Associated Press from a Rome broadcast.

The heaviest casualties were at Palermo, on Sicily, according to the Italian account. There 98 were reported killed and 297 injured. At Naples, seven were listed as killed and 15 injured.

The Italians said four planes were shot down.

Soviet Impetus Continues



By a Staff Artist

Battlelines Move Westward

White arrows indicate main Russian thrusts as German armies continue to reel backward toward the west.

Nazi Mines in Tunisia Tied to 23-Day Clocks

Recorded by CBS

New York, Feb. 16

The latest mines found by the British Eighth Army in its advance in Tunisia are attached to 23-day clocks and thus can "go off at any hour within a period of 23 days after laying," without contact with men and vehicles, Godfrey Talbot, BBC correspondent, has reported.

Corvette Sunk:

Canadian Ship Lost In Mediterranean

Sinking of the Canadian corvette Louisburg with 18 fatalities as a result of enemy air attacks while on convoy duty in the Mediterranean was announced by Navy Minister Angus Macdonald.

It was the first time in Canadian naval history that a Canadian ship had been sunk in the Mediterranean—and the first time a Canadian ship had been destroyed by an air attack.

Date of the sinking, fifth corvette loss for the Canadian Navy since the war began, was not made public.

Burma:

Japanese Bases Bombed by RAF

Royal Air Force bombers raided the Japanese-occupied airfield at Heho, Burma, Monday after offensive patrols over various parts of Burma and a bombing attack on Yegyanbyin, Akyab Island, a British communiqué from New Delhi said.

Sunday night, RAF bombers attacked the airfield at Schwebo and set off a large explosion which was followed by fire, it was reported.

Men Up to 45 Kept in Scope Of War Draft

Continued from Page 1

Representative Paul J. Kilday (D) of Texas requiring the draft of men in categories. The Kilday measure calls for drafting of single men first, then married men without dependents, then with one dependent, two dependents and so on.

The new Selective Service policy calls for deferment of men, not because of dependents but because of the essential character of the jobs they perform at home. Both Mr. McNutt and General Hershey have indicated that the day when dependency should be considered as a cause for deferment from war service has passed.

High Standards Upheld

What about the 8,000,000 men whom the military services expect to have to turn down because of physical or mental disabilities?

Though it seems strange to most persons that one man has to be turned down for every two that are taken, Selective Service officials say this ratio has persisted from the beginning of the draft. Though they have agreed to take some illiterates and some venerials the Army and Navy have reduced their high standards but little.

At the same time, Selective Service officials say that they are studying various groups of deferments all the time to see if they cannot be brought up to military standards. Latest move of this kind is an experimental review of 1,000 Selective Service registrations in New York who have been classified as 4-F because of cardiac conditions. Though general medical rehabilitation of Selective Service rejectees has been dropped as a federal project, these studies of the possibility of using certain groups that have been turned down for physical reasons are going on all the time now.

It is becoming more and more evident that a large portion of the 3,300,000 able-bodied men scheduled for deferment will have to be used on the nation's farms to get out "food for freedom." Though all group deferments from Selective Service are prohibited by law, Mr. McNutt admits that farm workers are nearly all deferred under regulations now in force.

To Farm or Fight

Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes indicated in his address to the nation last week that men who have left the farm to take high-paying jobs in war plants will be ordered back to the farms and if they refuse, they will be drafted.

The drawing off of more and more men into the military services is the underlying cause for the presidential order of last week putting all industries, military and civilian, on a 48-hour week, without abrogating the 40-hour week calling for time and a half overtime pay for all hours over 40.

Mr. McNutt said at his press conference that the 48-hour week order might mean an over-all week of 52 or more hours in some industries in order to average 48.

Official regulations making clear the effect of the 48-hour order will be made public by the WMC in the next two or three days, he said, emphasizing that the order will be flexible enough not to cause unnecessary inflation.

Bill Provides Aid In Rehabilitation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Senate Labor Committee approved a bill yesterday to provide vocational rehabilitation for disabled and needy civilians over 16, and for war veterans.

The Federal Government would assume the full burden of rehabilitating veterans and civilians such as air-raid wardens injured in the war.

The Committee's vote was 9 to 2, Senators Albert W. Hawkes (R) of New Jersey and Kenneth S. Wherry (R) of Nebraska opposing it.

British Move Toward Unity With U. S. in Postwar Era

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 16—There are several new signs that British opinion is moving toward readiness to tackle the main practical problems of Anglo-American cooperation after the war.

A constructive note of practical optimism was struck over last week end in two outstanding speeches. Both dealt squarely with the key problem of nationalism as the main obstacle to postwar peace plans, one from the political and the other from the economic viewpoint.

The first was a BBC broadcast by Richard A Casey, British Minister of State in the Middle East. In a radio talk which further enhanced his already growing reputation as one of the leading statesmen of the commonwealth, he declared that "much thought is being devoted both in London and in Washington to the task of discovering how to make sure of two principal aims after the war—freedom from fear and freedom from want—in other words, how to prevent more world wars and how to prevent unemployment."

Control of Force

As far as preventing future wars is concerned, Mr. Casey said: "You cannot do away with force. We have therefore to control it and direct it into channels wherein it holds evil in check, and does not become the servant of evil."

Mr. Casey rejected the argument of pessimists that party politics, nationalism and downright fatigue will overcome people's desire to build a better world.

"I believe that we must all have learned our lessons from the last war and from this," he said, "and that common sense and the instinct of self-preservation will prevail. I believe nations must be willing to give up some part of their nationalism in common interest—indeed in selfish interest—in order that peace may be kept by common consent, or at least by majority consent.

"It is essential for the principal allies to get together and agree in general outline at least how such matters might be arranged."

Benefits for All

Whatever form such international machinery takes, Mr. Casey expressed the view that "surely the central ideal on the economic side must be that no country can get rich at the expense of others, and that international arrangements must be designed toward expanding world economy, in fruits of which all will share."

The same point was emphasized by Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security in a speech last week end.

Putting the question of whether Great Britain must resign itself to poverty and a declining living standard after the war, Mr. Morrison condemned pessimists who argue that "we must reduce our standard of living, turn our backs on social progress, cut our wages, and try to keep our heads above water by treading the other fellows down."

Admitting the magnitude of Britain's export problem, he rejected the old method of cutthroat competition as economic war, bound to lead to military war. This method, he said, "is based on utterly false estimates that there is a fixed amount of world trade to be done and that if somebody else does it we won't."

"The truth is that there lies before all nations the possibility of tremendous expansion in world trade, as in industry at home."

Mutual Gains

If Britain is ready, he said, "to take care of newer needs of industrially developing countries, if we are lively in our thinking and planning, our making and selling then every increase in the riches of China or India or our own colonies or anywhere else can add to our own export opportunities and our own prosperity."

Mr. Morrison then went on to outline a five-point program for solving Britain's export problem. He urged:

1. Factual examination, industry by industry, of potential foreign markets and means to serve them.
2. Greatly improved consular services.
3. An extensive program of commercial and technical education.
4. The right on the part of the state to examine the situation and circumstances of any export industry which is in difficulties or not showing satisfactory results, and readiness on the part of the state to give help in meeting the need—whether capital, equipment or a better standard of labor.
5. This relation between state and industry should be a voluntary partnership, worked out with the assistance of specially trained civil servants.

Co-operation Stressed

Mr. Morrison emphasized the necessity of working out such plans in co-operation with other countries. Both he and Mr. Casey underlined importance of avoiding a split with the United States over this or similar problems.

Mr. Casey, particularly, pointed out that "enemy wireless in a stream of German propaganda flows across the north Atlantic into the ears of American citizens in a sinister effort to confuse and poison their minds against us, the British, and vice versa."

Mr. Casey referred particularly to American criticism of the British Empire and British colonial policy, and asked:

"How many of the critics know the British colonies by having visited them? My personal view—and I have been to many British colonies and to Australian colonies in New Guinea—is that on the whole an exceedingly good job has been done—not for ourselves but for the native inhabitants.

"Our policy is not an exploiting policy. We have for a great many years been trying to advance our colonies as far and as fast as possible toward self-government—and in most cases our colonies have been an expense and not a benefit to us."

Misunderstanding in America

"Not only the word 'empire' but the whole conception of the group of constituent countries is very much misunderstood in the United States. To many American minds it has a sinister significance that I believe to be wholly at variance with the facts.

"After all, the test of the matter is—would the world be better off or worse off if the British Empire did not exist as such? I have no shadow of a doubt as to the answer. There is no political partnership in the world that asks so little of its members and gives so much."

Other signs of the growing importance being attached here to laying the basis now for practical collaboration with the United States include the question in Parliament asking the Government whether Britain is negotiating with the United States for establishment after the war of a world bank with extensive powers; fresh efforts to arrange group visits of Members of Parliament to Washington and of Congressmen to Britain; and the prominence accorded in the press here to Representative Joseph Baldwin's demand for an American anti-isolationist policy.

The text of Mr. Morrison's speech will be found on the editorial page.

Cunningham Sees Nazi Dunkirk Possible With Italian Fleet

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 16 (AP)—Admiral Sir Andrew B. Cunningham, new commander of the Allied Mediterranean naval forces, announced today that American and British shipping losses had been less than 2 per cent in transporting 780 ships totaling 6,500,000 tons to North Africa since Nov. 8.

Asked at his press conference if the Axis could mobilize enough ships to get General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's and Gen. Jurgin von Arnim's forces out of North Africa, Admiral Cunningham replied:

"Yes, but I wouldn't like to say what would happen to them." Admiral Cunningham said that his greatest hope was that the Germans would try a Dunkirk and bring out the Italian Fleet. So far as he knew, he said, heavy units of the Italian Fleet were still hiding in harbor although their destroyers were used to convoy ships from Sicily.

Axis Losses Not Enough

The Admiral told correspondents that the Germans and Italians in January lost nearly one-third of their ships in trying to supply their forces in Tunisia but he added, "they are still getting too much in."

Axis forces in the Mediterranean had been very short of ships until they seized 100 from the French, he said.

"We are getting considerable assistance in the war against Axis shipping from the American Army Air Force which has taken to the seas very well," the Admiral told his press conference.

"The war of supply is going on in both ends of the Mediterranean and the (Allied) tonnage getting into Tripoli is mounting daily."

The Admiral said "it is only a question of time" before Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army "can move forward."

Speaking of being under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's command, Admiral Cunningham said:

High Praise for Eisenhower

"I know General Eisenhower has a very fine reputation and I am happy to serve under him. But I want to say something else: He has welded together some of the most diverse ideas in the world in one very happy family. It doesn't matter in this Headquarters whether a man is British or American. I know of very few who could have done that and it holds great promise for the future. I am indeed proud to be under him."

Admiral Cunningham said the arrival of French warships in the United States for outfitting marked the first and finest step toward bringing the French Fleet into the war "by our side."

The Admiral said that his new command to come into effect in four days would include Malta, Sicily and Sardinia.

The Germans, he said, had been developing new methods of submarine attack but the Americans and British had new methods of defense that more than offset them.

The Admiral said that it was only possible at the present time to run "fast warships through the Sicilian Straits," but allied landings in North Africa and the British Eighth Army's advance had made great strides in freeing the Mediterranean and supplying Malta.

Army Drops Parachutes Made of Glass With White-Hot Flares in Night Battles

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Army bombers are using parachutes made of woven glass fibers to drop million candle power flares.

This and numerous other new uses of glass in the American forces were reported to the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers by Maj. Hubert D. Keiser, Washington.

The glass chute is blackened with graphite to shield the airmen's eyes against the glare. This chute has to stand the intense heat of the million candle power flares and, although the glass fibers are almost as fine and light as silk, they can stand a temperature that would soften iron.

Many other uses of fiber glass are secret. But Major Keiser listed a dozen which are not secret. On the sea coast, fiber glass goods are used in camouflage to stand extreme moisture.

The Navy is using the fiber to coat one side of insulating boards used in warships' interiors. This has freed enough aluminum to make 200 four-motored bombers, as the glass replaces an insulating material that had to be sheathed with aluminum.

The signal corps uses field telephone cable made with woven glass, replacing metal and lightening the weight. Ships and planes are using all sorts of cables covered with glass cloth, sometimes pure woven glass, sometimes mixed or impregnated with other materials.

Planes use the glass cloth for insulation against cold. The glass makes warmer Army barracks. The prize exhibit is the tent workshops used in the Arctic, where glass insulation has reduced the bulkiness of the structural materials by 75 to 80 per cent.

Lifeboats to Carry Fishing Equipment

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—The lore of deep sea fishing will be applied to the business of keeping men alive in lifeboats and rafts adrift at sea under a plan announced by the Navy.

The Life-Saving Board of the Navy and Coast Guard, the Department said, has developed a kit the size of a two-quart can containing all essential fishing equipment and directions for its use which will be made standard equipment on all life boats and rafts on all Navy and merchant ships over 3,000 tons.

A similar kit, lighter in weight, will be used by airplane pilots forced down at sea.

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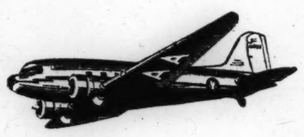

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Australian Commandos Fight On in Timor

By Guy Natusch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia—The Australian commandos in Portuguese Timor, 450 miles from Australia's northwest coastline, were in a tough spot when Japanese landed from three transports at Dilli, the capital, and forced them into the hills.

Heavy equipment and surplus clothing had been destroyed, but ammunition had been hidden in the hills—and there was plenty of it.

In their mountain hide-outs they they lived like natives. By day they sweltered under a tropical sun; at night they shivered as the clouds came down, blanketing the mountains. All the time they were spied on by natives in Japanese pay.

For 59 days contact was lost and the Australians thought were either slain or prisoners. However, for weeks during that grim silence they had been collection scraps of wire, solder, and old tins which the ingenuity of a young Tasmanian signaler converted into a radio transmitter. Then on April 19, 1942, a "crazy" contraption spluttered out the dots and dashes that told Australia that the Japanese had not subdued Timor and that the A. I. F. commandos were fighting on.

Force "Still Fighting"

The first official message from them was received in Australia 59 days after the Japanese landing on Portuguese Timor. It stated "Force intact. Still fighting. Badly need boots, money, tommy-gun ammunition."

That signal came to Darwin, Australian Northern Territory, on the night of April 19, 1942. It was transmitted by "Winnie the War Winner," the contraption built of scraps.

In the thin air of a Timor mountain hide-out four bearded, haggard Australians were working by the smoking light of a pig-fat flare. Three of them watched anxiously as the fourth thumbed a Morse key. Weak batteries sent the dots and dashes of the Morse dimly across the Arafura Sea to the Northern Territory.

The operator strained his ears for a reply. An answer came, but then their batteries failed. Next night, however, they got Darwin again.

Proof of Identity

But Darwin was suspicious; demanded proof of identity. So questions and answers like these were rushed across the Arafura Sea:

"Do you know Bill Jones?"

"Yes, he's with us."

"What rank, and answer immediately?"

"Captain."

"Is he there? Bring him to the transmitter. What's your wife's name, Bill?"

"Joan."

"What's the street number of your home?"

Back came the right answer, and the mainland accepted the fact that the commandos were still fighting.

Armed Reinforcements

Sometime before this the commandos had received unexpected reinforcements—A. I. F. men who had marched hundreds of miles from Koepang, in Dutch Timor, to link up with their comrades holding out in the mountains of Portuguese Timor. Most of these newcomers were in low physical condition; but also most of them had been able to retain their arms.

These unexpected reinforcements had not been trained as commandos. They had come from all arms of the Service. Some were specialists and had undergone only elementary training as combatant troops. But all of them wanted to be commandos. They had to be to survive.

So a training school was set up almost within range of Japanese machine-gun fire, and some of the world's toughest commando fighters got to work on the "recruits." It was not all theoretical training. Every now and then the Japanese would interrupt the course and the recruits would apply with rifle and machine gun the lessons they were learning. And so the course went on to graduation day and the recruits were "marched out."

Full Gamut on Shirts

All had beards well beyond the stubble stage. Some had khaki shirts. Others wore black and white banded native trade shirts. Still others had no shirts. Hats ranged from battle helmets to strips of banana leaves.

There was practically no webbing equipment. Bayonets were slung at the belt of vine by native flax. Pistols were carried in holsters of uncured goat skin. Knives were tied to thighs with native flax. Tommy-gun magazines were slung from improvised belts in what might well have been dubbed a Robinson Crusoe army.

In the early days of this mountain war one of the many inconveniences was the lack of writing paper. Vital reconnaissance reports were sent to headquarters minutely written on cigarette papers. Bamboo bark and the broad leaf of the banana tree were other paper substitutes.

Then, at the beginning of March, 1942, the Japanese themselves eased the shortage. They flooded the island with surrender notes, written usually on foolscap in an unpracticed hand and obviously stenciled.

Copy of Surrender Note

The first surrender note reached Australian headquarters on March 12. Here it is, just as the Japanese wrote it, and retaining the Japanese commander's peculiar choice of tense:

"ADVICE

"To the Australian and Dutch soldier.

"The Japanese Army had already conquered the Netherlandish Indies falling Java into our hands. All Australian and Dutch troops except here had already surrendered to us and are living now peacefully under our protection of their lives. The highest Commander of the Dutch Army, General Terpoorten, had met with Japanese Commander in Chief and accepted every proposal demanded by the latter.

"At noon on March 9 Gen. Terpoorten broadcasted his command through the Bandoeng Radio that every troops in whole Dutch Indies must surrender to Japanese Army on no condition.

"However you alone are wandering in the mountains and going on useless fighting still now. Your comrades surrendered to us are going on their happy lives. Dont you think how valuable human lives are? Dont you think of your homes in your countries?

"Stop your aimless fighting just now.

"We sincerely advise you to surrender to us at once holding white flags up and deliver your ammunition to us.

"We promise to protect your lives. But if you want you may go on fighting despite our kind advise. We Japanese Army do not wish you to surrender for our own sake. We advise it for your happiness. Trully, we had completed all necessary preparation to kill your last soldier in Portugal Timor. Surrender to us just now. Do not lose any more life uselessly.

"We repeat hereby that you alone do not yet surrender to us. To rebell against us is to lose your lives vainly. Come to us with the paper to surrender."

A Long Interval

This screed was written on only one side of the paper. The Australians used the reverse for writing operational orders. The next Japanese surrender note arrived three days later. But so definite was the Australian refusal that the Japanese commander apparently withdrew with his dictionary. In any event it was not until five months later that a third surrender note was sent to the Australians and in the meantime the Japanese force had suffered heavy casualties—30 officers and at least 500 men against only three Australians.

During August the Japanese made their biggest and most determined drive. When it failed they sent the third surrender note to the commandos. It was carried back by Corporal E. Hodgson, of Melbourne, Victoria, who had been captured during the drive. Hodgson was questioned by the Japanese commander about the strength and disposition of the Australians.

He refused to answer. Moreover he protested to the Japanese about his treatment, showed the commander head and leg wounds, and pointed out that he had been stripped of his clothing. "Why don't you shoot me and get it over?" he asked.

Note to Take Back

"We don't shoot our prisoners," the Japanese replied and, unaccountably, freed Hodgson, first giving him the following surrender note to take back to the commandos:

"To the Australian Military.

"The object of our present moving in Portugal Timor is resolut. We sweeping you out who still continue negative guerilla fighting against us in spite of your many friends surrendering and who already dream groundlessly the last victory.

"But to-day we found among you some have a will to surrendering then now once more we offer you the opportunity for it.

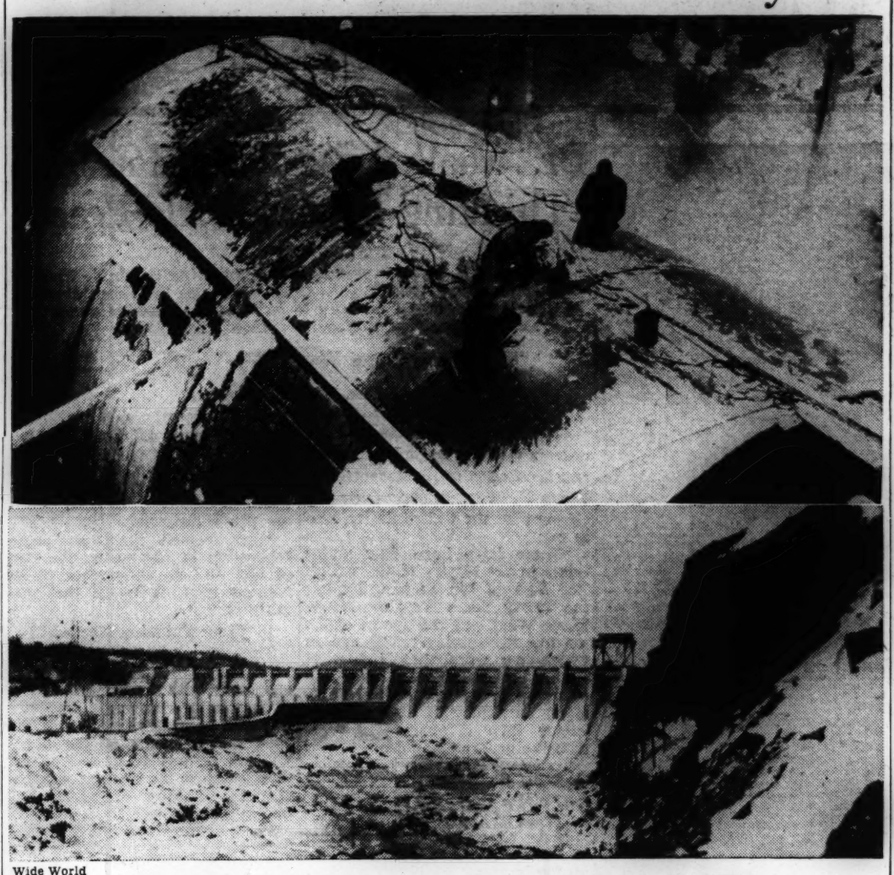
"The conditions of the world today is just as you know. However, unless you dont awake from the dream groundless so long and if you last the moving as before, even in the neutral country we will spare the time and do our will to the last.

"You all know what accompanies it. Awake up. Stop your unfreely life and surrender to the Japanese Military. We wait for you to come down having this letter. Yours sincerely, Japanese Military."

The Australians added this letter to their stationery reserve. Today they are still fighting. They are hedged in on three sides by the Japanese. Night and day they are patrolling. Any twist of the track may bring them smack into a superior Japanese force.

These men were kangaroo shooters, schoolmasters, civil engineers, bank clerks, miners, jackaroos, molders, salesman, barbers, carpenters, bricklayers, university students, tinsmiths, dairy farmers, bookmakers, fishermen. Now they are A. I. F. commandos, young men, few over 25—but tough.

More Power for Canadian Industry



Wide World

Quebec Hydroelectric Development Speeded to Aid in War

On the Saguenay River in Northern Quebec, workmen hurry to complete the Shipshaw hydroelectric development to meet the wartime demand for increased aluminum production. When completed, Shipshaw will rank as one of the largest power projects in the world, with a 1,500,000 horsepower capacity. Two of its 12 new generating units are in operation and by midsummer all of its 18 units are scheduled to be producing power. Bottom picture shows the Chute, a Sharon powerhouse and dam, first stage of Shipshaw, which supplies the Aluminum Company of Canada with 390,000 horsepower. In the picture at top welders crawl ant-like on a section of the huge casing which lines concrete tunnels. Each tunnel is 30 feet in diameter, drops 200 feet, then runs 600 feet horizontally. The entire Shipshaw project will cost more than $100,000,000.

Huge Power Station Built In the Wilderness by Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 16—Wartime need for aluminum has required the building of the largest hydro-electric power development in Canada, a single power station larger than Boulder Dam, according to a recent announcement of the undertaking by Canada's Munitions and Supply Minister, C. D. Howe.

Wartime censorship has withheld the story of the building of this huge water power development, but enough has been disclosed through government and corporation announcements and reports in Canadian publications to provide a preliminary look at one of the world's mightiest hydro-electric developments.

Site of the new development, which will be used exclusively to provide electricity for aluminum production, is in northern Quebec, on the Shipshaw River, a tributary of the Saguenay River. Near here is located the town of Arvida, the aluminum center of Canada, where production since the outbreak of the war has increased from 50,000 tons to a current objective of 500,000 tons.

The Northern Quebec location brought with it a long winter season with extreme cold, snow, ice and heavy rains, difficulties which had to be overcome if the power development was to be built. In addition, as Mr. Howe said recently, "the Canadian project also had to contend with a wartime shortage of labor and materials. Double the number of men had to be employed on the Canadian project to rush the work through in time," than at Boulder Dam, with over 10,000 men employed on the Canadian project at peak times.

The northern Quebec development was built in 2½ years as against the 5 years taken for Boulder Dam. Last November, 18 months after work was started, the first 85,000 horse power unit was placed in operation. Ten such units and two smaller ones are to go into operation before the end of 1943. Installed capacity at Boulder Dam two years ago was 975,000 horse power, that of the Canadian project by the end of this year is to be 1,020,000 horse power. Boulder Dam cost $165,000,000, and the Shipshaw development has exceeded that sum, though actual figures are not yet available.

Speed has been the driving force behind the building of the Shipshaw development, for aluminum is needed for war. Thus work went on 24 hours a day without let up by men recruited for the job from all parts of Canada, many of whom were unskilled in the tasks to which they were assigned. But they kept ahead of schedule, digging excavations, trucking in concrete enough to build a four-foot-wide road from Montreal to London, England, laying railroad tracks for the development's own yards, blasting through wilderness which was practically unexplored during the First World War.

Recreation halls, a theater, fire department, as well as bunkhouses, cook and mess halls, had to be built to house the men who came to do this job hundreds of miles from the nearest large city.

With the completion of the Shipshaw power site Canada will have developed about one-quarter of the potential 43,700,000 horse power of hydro-electric energy available in her streams and rivers. When the war started Canada had about 8,500,000 horse power developed. At the beginning of 1943 this had increased to 9,226,000 horse power, and this year over 1,000,000 horse power is to be added, mainly from the Shipshaw development. Most of the hydro-electric power developments, according to the official Canada Year Book, are located in Quebec and Ontario. The Shipshaw development will give Quebec more than half of all Canada's "white coal."

Nazi Sacrifice at Stalingrad Futile

By John Evans

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STALINGRAD, Feb. 16—The main battleground at Stalingrad was in the industrial suburbs at the north end of the city. The Germans had no success in the southern suburbs and concentrated their attacks on other parts of the city.

Anglo-American correspondents have not visited the southern suburbs, but we have been told damage there was comparatively slight and that the main Stalingrad power station situated there still is functioning.

In all the Stalingrad battle, Field Marshal Friedrich von Paulus' Sixth Army had its greatest success in the northern industrial suburbs, particularly at the Stalingrad tractor works where it made a complete break-through to the Volga although, according to Lieutenant General Guroff, the Germans did not have time to drink any water there. Gen. Vasilly Chuikoff who commanded the defenders told us the Germans in the tractor works sector held about a mile and a half of the Volga bank. Altogether, the Germans got a foothold on about five miles of the Volga shore, but Stalingrad stretches over 30 miles along the river and is a very narrow city.

Here is the layout of the industrial suburbs. The Red October factory is the nearest to the center of the city with the Barricades Steel Works slightly to the north and the tractor works furthest north, some miles distant from the Red October. Around these plants were workers' settlements with schools, clubs and other brick buildings which have been wiped off the map.

The industrial structures were strongly built of steel and ferro-concrete and the Germans used the tractor works to repair their war equipment practically till the last day of the battle.

Battered Buildings

We saw buildings which changed hands 25 times and were battered continually by the artillery of both sides. All the chimneys are standing, only two or three bear holes and the steel frames of the foundries and assembly departments seemed to be intact except for a beam twisted here and there. The Germans dropped at least 10,000 tons of demolition bombs in this area.

The battle for the industrial suburbs began in earnest about Oct. 9. There was a series of inconclusive encounters. The Germans had tried to take the offensive but made a false start because it was anticipated by General Chuikoff. The areas of these preliminary battles were hundreds of yards wide and the suburbs remained a no man's land. On Oct. 14, five fresh German divisions arrived and the Luftwaffe dropped 2,500 bomb loads in the area of the Red October, the Barricades, and the tractor works supplemented with five hours of massed artillery and mortar fire.

Sixty men were killed or wounded in General Chuikoff's headquarters. No separate explosions were distinguishable. The noise alone was almost unendurable and glass tumblers in dugouts burst from the vibration of the air. General Chuikoff told us he found a shell splinter in his soup that day which he said was the "day of all days."

After these elaborate preparations German tanks and wildly yelling infantry attacked in full force and captured the Stalingrad tractor works which General Zheludev's guards defended to the last man. The total advance here was about a mile, after which the Germans became exhausted and halted.

They also penetrated the territory of Red October and the Barricades, but the Russians maintained their hold on a number of factory departments. They were aided by artillery on the other side of the Volga which, as General Kryloff told me, was out of reach of German tanks and could fire calmly and confidently.

Russians Counterattack

After this last convulsive German effort, the front was stabilized until November when, on orders of the Soviet High Command, General Chuikoff launched a series of counterattacks, advancing sometimes 10 yards and sometimes a hundred.

These Soviet attacks were a prelude to the general counteroffensive. They kept the Germans in a state of tension and diverted reserves to Stalingrad while the Soviets collected strength for a pincer movement north and south of the city.

German soldiers dug shelters among the scrap heaps and papered and paneled the walls and fitted neat doors in an official contest for the "best dugout in Stalingrad." We saw one of these homes with the door fastened and a warning in Russian, "zaminirovano," which means "mined." A mouse ran out which was caught by the Colonel conducting our party.

Here, during the last days of the battle, the Russians entertained the Germans with puppet shows—loaves of bread held on bayonets danced on the trench tops but the sullen audience shot them to pieces with automatics.

Could this army have escaped? Lieutenant General Malinin, Chief of Staff to Gen. Constantin Rohassovsky, told us yes, but that time was lost. While the Germans waited Hitler's sanction for a retreat after encirclement, the main front moved 130 miles west.

The Sixth Army lacked supplies of fuel to cover this distance, having enough for only about 40 miles. Failure of Gen. Fritz von Manstein's relief expedition, followed by a further rapid shift of the main front, sealed the fate of Marshal Paulus.

Only two Generals escaped. One of them was a Hablentz General who used to fight with intervals for lunch and dinner. His division was completely wiped out, and he was recalled to Germany before the Russians began a general assault on the surrounded army.

None of the captured German Generals criticized Hitler, but pointed out that they surrendered without his sanction. General Malinin said he agreed with the opinion of the British press that the Sixth Army was sacrificed to Hitler's prestige.

Russian Victories Open Rails to Food

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Feb. 16

Recent operations in Russia have cleared the lengthy stretch of railroad connecting the great food-producing areas of the South with Moscow and other sectors of the Soviet Union.

Russian railway workers already are getting the line into operation for freight movements, and spring planting is under way in the Don Cossacks land of the Kuban and in the black earth regions of the Donets Basin.

Role of Church in World Peace Analyzed in Geneva Report

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Geneva office of the World Council of Churches yesterday concluded in an 11-point analysis of peace problems that the "hard lessons" of this war had increased the realization of the part the Church must play in international life, but that agreement on concrete steps to be taken still was lacking.

The report, termed only "an attempt to clarify issues for further discussion," was compiled from statements of churches and church leaders throughout the world.

Touching both political and economic subjects, it showed differences mainly on whether guilty nations should be punished after the war; whether all nations should be urged to introduce democratic parliamentary governments, whether trade restrictions should be abolished, and whether the present colonial systems should be approved.

Discussing the basic questions of operating a world at peace, the report touched even on the advisability of socialization of major industry.

General agreement was noted on these points:

1. That the Church has a specific task in relation to peacemaking and the creation of international order. Some hold this should be done simply by reminding nations of the divine commandments and protesting against violations. Others favor concrete policies.

2. That the Church performs a task by being a world-wide fellowship under one Lord wherein national differences are transcended. Disagreement exists on whether the Church should identify itself with a nation or a group of nations in international conflicts.

3. That the Church must preach to all nations that Christ is the Lord over all powers.

Another point deals with whether all nations should abandon part of their sovereignty to an international authority under which all would enjoy equal treatment, or whether like-minded nations should form a unit in which "certain other nations" would be allowed to participate only when they showed evidence they were ready to fulfil the obligations implied.

Discussions still are under way on whether, while the function of the State is to maintain an order guaranteeing fundamental rights, this should include the urging of parliamentary systems for all, whether postwar regimes refusing to enforce moral and legal rights should be forced to "respect the sanctity of the law," or whether, while urged to do so, no State should be interfered with so long as it does not disturb international peace.

Another point agrees that society must provide social security for all, but asks if the communal ownership of principal industries and resources should be indorsed or should be regarded as a transformation which leads to the loss of freedom and initiative.

Nations should share in the resources of the earth, the Church holds, but asks if all nations should have equal access to raw materials with trade restrictions abolished or whether this should be regulated by international planning, "taking into consideration existing economic differences."

"No people can claim the right to rule over another people," the Church says, but asks whether the present colonial system should be abolished in favor of an international system of the present relationships should be continued under an international control instructed to insure the interest of colonial peoples.

Simultaneously, the publication of the Reformed Protestant Church here reported that the struggle of the Church in Germany was being carried on by pastors of Confessional Church parishes, since most well-known religious leaders had been forbidden to speak or to travel.

"The present silence about German Churches," said a review of the 10-year conflict, "does not mean that peace has been concluded between the Church and State because of the new World War. It only means, on one hand, that the State has become more prudent in its attack, and, on the other hand, that the Confessional Church has been deprived of almost all possibilities of taking a stand."

Knox Says U. S. Submarines Very Active in South Pacific

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said today the Navy is pressing its submarine campaign "very energetically" against Japanese shipping in the Southwest Pacific.

"We assume that they're doing the most they can to exploit that territory," he told a press conference. "Undoubtedly they are getting oil, for one thing.

"I have had unofficial reports that they have renewed oil production in the shallow well in Northern Borneo and we know, of course, that some installations in the East Indies were not destroyed."

The last Navy report on American submarine sinkings of Japanese ships of all types came out about two weeks ago and showed that up to that time 123 enemy ships were sunk, 22 probably sunk and 32 damaged—a total of 177—by submarines.

Campaign of Attrition

The Secretary was asked how the Navy was getting along with its campaign of attrition against Japanese shipping, on which the whole usefulness of the conquered territories rest, and he replied that "we're pressing our submarine campaign very energetically."

Discussing another phase of the South Pacific situation he said that as of this morning there was in the Solomon Islands "nothing stirring apparently but a lot of air activity."

He was told that in the last several days details had been coming out of the Southwest Pacific about a series of sea-air actions earlier this month which the Navy had declined, for security reasons, to supply here.

"I think we will have a communiqué today," Mr. Knox said. "That will clear that whole thing up and give you the whole story. You will see then that there were good sound military reasons for holding up the details, reasons whch will be transparent when you see the communiqué."

Base for New Attacks

The Secretary reiterated his view that the conquest of Guadalcanal has given United States Pacific forces an advantageous position from which to direct new blows agains the enemy. One enemy base which has been pounded is that at Munda in the Central Solomons and Mr. Knox was asked what results had been obtained by the 65 attacks thus far made on Munda.

He said he was unable to describe conditions there and said the enemy would be able only to make a limited use of the base.

Mr. Knox likewise had no definite information for the reasons behind the higher losses suffered by American fliers in the Solomons in the past two or three days of fighting when the ratio has been about three Japanese planes shot down to two American planes instead of the former ratio of five Japanese planes to one American craft.

But he said by way of surmise that the Japanese may have some new models in use now and they possibly have some better-trained pilots. "I think we're somewhat spoiled," the Secretary remarked, "by knocking down five of theirs to one of ours. That's an abnormal rate."

Finland Believed Paving Way For Gesture Towards U. S.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 16 (AP)—The influential Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter, commenting on the re-election of Risto Ryti as President of Finland, said today that "Finland is listening attentively to America's voice" in connection with what it called its only problem—"Finland's chances of leaving the war and keeping her old territory and independence."

The newspaper said the will for peace in Finland had grown greatly in the past week and declared "this peace policy will be the most important task of President Ryti and Field Marshal Baron Karl Gustav Mannerheim from now on."

"The fact that (Foreign Minister Rolf Johan) Whittinf soon is going to leave the Government will make it much easier," Dagens Nyheter said.

Mr. Witting, who is widely distrusted in Allied capitals as a promoter of the German cause, is expected to be left out of the new Finnish Cabinet.

Dagens Nyheter said that Finnish policy was discussed thoroughly by President Ryti, Baron Mannerheim, and other governmental leaders except Mr. Witting before the election and that "information from the United States apparently dominated the negotiations (of the Electoral College) before the election."

The belief was expressed that Baron Mannerheim had been "saved" for possible important negotiations.

Finland's Social Democratic Party, largest in the country, issued a political manifesto after the election, urging removal of hindrances to friendlier relations with the United States.

The manifesto said that Finland was engaged in a battle apart from the war and reserved the right to withdraw from hostilities "when the right moment strikes and her liberty and independence are secured."

Bridge-Linking Village In Mexico Is Renamed

ARRIAGA, Mexico, Feb. 16 (AP)—Suchiate, frontier village that became an important international point recently upon completion of a bridge linking Mexico and Guatemala, will be renamed Miguel Hidalgo, y Costilla, President Avila Camacho said Feb. 15.

The town, which will bear the name of the "Father of the Country," will be beautified and will be designated a free port, he said. The President is returning to Mexico City after visiting the Guatemalan border point, 75 miles south of here.

9,000 Nazi Judges Removed From Jobs

Recorded by CBS

New York, Feb. 16

The German Minister of Justice, Dr. Otto Georg Thierack, has announced the mobilization of 9,000 German judges who are being sent either to the front or to war factories, the British Radio reported from Stockholm.

Dr. Thierack believes that this measure will give greater authority to the 5,000 judges who keep their position and who have orders to interpret the law in conformity with the desires and interests of the Nazi Party.

How Britons May Soon Dress

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Now they're talking about a standardized "battledress" for civilian men in Britain—a two-piece outfit which would do away with not only the vest but collar and tie.

Mr. Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, the Government department which controls the distribution of ration coupons for clothes, is approaching the idea cautiously.

"I cannot commit myself," he said, "but there's a great deal to be said for a sensible costume which will save material for collars and ties."

London, whose Savile Row tailors dictated styles for men much as Paris once did for women, shudders slightly at the possibility.

But already 100,000 agricultural workers have been fitted with reconditioned outfits, dyed green, and they say they like them.

The Daily Mail in comment on the proposed two-piece outfit said:

"The battledress has the advantages of being standardized and it gets rid of the waistcoast (vest) but the Board of Trade has so far boggled at this violent sartorial regimentation of all men and boys."

But then, the Mail adds, "after all, Joseph Stalin, leader of the victorious Russian nation, wears a two-piece suit with no collar or tie."

Nation Magazine Opens Fund Call

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 —Subscribers to the weekly magazine, the Nation, have been asked to subscribe at least $25,000 to meet operating deficit of the publication which has been transferred to a nonprofit membership corporation.

Freda Kirchwey, the magazine's editor, announced yesterday that the entire stock, owned by herself, had been turned over to the new organization, Nation Associates.

She said that subscribers have been asked to become members of the organization and aid in raising the fund to meet current needs and to provide a small fund for working capital.

Knox Gives Navy Cross To Captain of Boise

WASHINGTON (AP)—Capt. Edward J. Moran has received a Navy Cross from Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, for his heroic service as commanding officer of the cruiser Boise in the Battle of Cape Esperance, off Guadalcanal Island, Oct. 11-12.

Captain Moran's vessel assisted in sinking six Japanese warships in heavy and close-range fighting. The Boise was badly hit but continued battling until the Japanese fleet fled. After a long, tough voyage, the Boise reached Philadelphia several weeks ago for repairs.

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News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

'Milena' Finds Strength In Art

By Inez Whiteley Foster
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A little card in the windows of the United Yugoslav Relief Fund's National Headquarters in 57th Street, New York City, read simply: "The Art of Milena—Paintings, Compositions, Sketches—A one-man show for the benefit of Yugoslavian Prisoners of War."

But to one who knows the story behind this simple signature "Milena," the card has a far deeper significance than the announcement of a benefit art exhibition. To many, the real "Art of Milena" has already unconsciously been exhibited ever since 1939; shown in the courageous way she faced a new life in a strange world, one in which she has been completely without financial support or familiar friendships.

When War Was Declared

For "Milena" who is Milena Pavlovitch Barilli, cousin of King Peter II of Yugoslavia, was on board ship, en route to the United States, for her first visit, when the news was broadcast that war had been declared. Return became impossible; and Miss Barilli had no choice but to remain in America, earn her own living and launch a new career.

She had already established herself in Europe as a gifted artist and many of her paintings hung in celebrated galleries, in The Hague, the Florence Gallery of Intellectuals, the Pinakothek in Parma, the Jeu de Parme in Paris and Rome's Museum Mussolini. Putting down new roots in the United States, however, was darkened always for Milena Barilli by the tragic situation of her homeland and the possible fate of her own family.

Like most students of the arts, she has of necessity, been separated from both home and family before, but in happier times. Ever since she was 11 years old, she has been painting. Upon her graduation from the Ecole de Beaux Arts in Belgrade, she went to Munich as the only woman pupil of the world-famous Franz von Stuck. Her talent won for her a traveling scholarship; and she studied in Florence, Oslo and Paris, remaining to paint in the latter city nine years.

Worked Long Hours

Then, no matter where one chose to study or work there was always assurance of the safety and peace for the loved ones at home. Here, however, for the first two years of her enforced residence, Miss Barilli felt so keenly the sad consequences of the war, that she had few contacts with society. In long hours of solitude and work, she found strength and direction. As she explains it, she used her "extreme loneliness to become properly alone and not lonely."

Made Great Progress

As yet, she has received no word regarding her mother. But the self-discipline which her work as a serious painter made necessary, has now stood her in good stead. Compelling herself to go forward with her painting, and using for maintenance her earnings as a free-lance illustrator and cover artist for Vogue and Town and County, Milena Barilli has steadily advanced in her own field of portraiture. In one year alone she painted enough canvases for her first New York show, an exhibition which later resulted in many additional commissions for portraits. Among the subjects of her earlier years may be found many royal personages; H. R. H. Prince Karl of Sweden, Prince Fahreddin of Turkey, Archduke Franz Joseph of Austria, Queen Marie of Rumania. She also has a recent portrait of her cousin, King Peter II. The latter picture, begun when the young King was in the United States last summer, is soon to be presented to him as a gift.

For the youthful ruler, the artist has a deep regard as she spent much of her own childhood in the Royal Palace at the Court of Belgrade. She recalls that the King, as a young boy, was always fascinated by all kinds of mechanical devices. In her portrait of him, Miss Barilli has endeavored to picture his seriousness of purpose, his strong sense of duty to his people, as well as the honor and courage which she says are the personal characteristics of the young King.

"Milena" approaches a canvas only after she has completely worked out her whole conception of the picture; when she feels she has left nothing to accident in the question of shadows, light, color and glaze. Then, for her, the actual painting is merely a matter of actually transferring to canvas all the details of her plan.

Work and Thought Balance

"However, the integrity of thought and the integrity of work must alwa-- balance. One may not over-balance the other," she said. "Any painter has first to learn the basic rules of his craft, and to develop a technique. Hours of routine brushwork are first necessary, of course, but as the years go by, I try to make this as little as possible in order to better 'control' my work by spending less time at it physically and more in thinking. I sincerely feel that any skill which I may have, is not in my hand but in my thoughts."

Miss Barilli, a great-great-granddaughter of Karagorge, early 18th Century patriot-liberator of the Serbs from the Turks and founder of the present Yugoslavian royal dynasty, has learned for herself how to surmount the darkest of adverse national and personal circumstance.

"I often remember all the men in my mother's family who have given their lives for their country," she said. "I remember also my grandmother in the last war, who said farewell to her sons and brothers with these words: 'It is better not to come back than to come back without glory.'

Pride in Homeland

"I know well the magnificent heroism of my country in times of peril and I know I should be there if I could possibly get there. But because I cannot, I find happiness and pride in thinking of General Mihailovitch and his brave soldiers. Theirs is exactly the same sort of strong courage and heroism the Serbs showed in 1385 when we lost with the Turks. We have always stayed in the same spot in the Balkans where we have been since the 6th Century—in the very hottest part of Europe. And we have always been content with that which we considered ours; what was transmitted to us as our own.

"It is for those very feelings of tradition and inheritance that we all fight now," concluded Miss Barilli.

Milena Pavlovitch Barilli, Yugoslav artist, shown here with the portrait of her cousin, King Peter II of Yugoslavia. This is one of the paintings which was exhibited at her recent "one-man" benefit showing for Yugoslavian prisoners of war.

Dr. Woolley Sees Need for Joint Thinking Toward World Peace

Dr. Mary E. Woolley, author of the following article, is President Emeritus of Mt. Holyoke College and has long been identified with movements designed to build up an effective structure for settling international disputes without war.

"Women and the World We Want"—No. 13

By Dr. Mary E. Woolley
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Eleven years ago at the Conference in Geneva for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments, Mr. James M. Beck, formerly Solicitor-General for the United States, said to me:

"There have been four major crises in the history of the world: The Fall of the Roman Empire; the Thirty Years War; the Napoleonic Wars, and the age in which we are now living." The age in which we were then living! It seemed incredible that our day could be compared with the fall of an Empire; with a war lasting longer than a quarter century; with the age of a Napoleon.

Today we go further and realize that we are living not in one of four major crises but in the greatest crisis of human history.

It is against this background that the question of woman's place in the shaping of policy is projected. There is but one answer. Women, as human beings, have a responsibility to meet just as truly as men. The word "rights" in the case of men and of women emerges into the larger word "obligation."

Not all women are fitted to render this type of service; neither are all men fitted to render it. There are women—and women; just as there are men—and men. The discrimination should be drawn along the line of the individual, not along the line of sex.

Their Approach Important

An important aspect of the possible contribution of women to policy-shaping is found in their approach to the question of war versus peace. Often, in talking with men about war, I have been impressed by their reaction: "War is atrocious, but—it always has been." And often in talking with women about war, I have been impressed by their reaction: "War is atrocious, and—it must not be." Is the difference between the man's approach and the woman's indicated by the substitution of an "and" for a "but"? I wonder!

The result of an approach to a problem along the line of: "This must be done,—how?" is entirely different from the one along the line of: "Can this be done?" "They can, because they believe they can," is as true today as in the day of Virgil and the winning crew.

Olive Schreiner once gave a partial explanation of this difference in attitude: "For generations men have been obliged to make the best of things as they are; for generations women have lived in the endless hope that the future would be better than the present." Whatever the explanation, the determination of women that their children should have a saner, happier world in which to live has great driving power which the world cannot afford to disregard.

Preparation for the Job

What preparation have women for this task of policy shaping? From the point of view of experience, little as compared with their brothers. Shortly before her death, Henrietta Roelofs, long associated with the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, made a significant statement: "On volunteer committees and in social work, women are recognized today as they never were before, but in high places where policy is made, they are unknown." Too long have women been relegated to the task of binding up wounds. The time has come for them to have a part in preventing those wounds.

What have they as women to contribute to this preventive work on a world scale—in other words, to policy shaping? First, I think that I am right in saying that women, as women, have less interest than men in the "game of war." There are exceptions which but prove the rule.

Most women have an acute realization of the value, the cost of life, and an abhorrence of its ruthless squandering in the brutality of war.

Clear Thinking Needed

The Allies won the First World War. They failed to win the peace and today we are paying the price of that failure. Gigantic problems confront us in the conduct of the war; the problems of the peace will not be less gigantic. And for their solution the world needs the clearest thinking of which humanity is capable.

For a century and more, women have had as good training as men in the exercise of their minds. Within the last generation, in their training in economics, in political science, in international law, and in other subjects bearing upon international relations, women have held their own—have occasionally more than held their own, in the classes in competition with men. The knotty questions which have so much to do with the peace of the world are no longer an unknown country to them. And in the study of the humanities, in history, the languages, the arts, the life of the peoples of the world—essential as a background in the shaping of policy—women students have as a rule been in the majority, turning to them more naturally than men, to whom the so-called "practical" subjects make a greater appeal as being a more direct preparation for their work in life.

Have Acquired Background

It is not only in the schools that women have been acquiring a background in world affairs. Soon after the close of the First World War, there began a social and educational movement in this country which has assumed extraordinary proportions, namely, Study Groups on International Relations, sponsored by great organizations of women such as the American Association of University Women, the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Young Women's Christian Association, and many others.

Several years ago an Englishwoman of wide experience, who had lived in the Far East as well as in various countries of the West, said to me: "One of the most extraordinary developments of our age is the gathering of women in study groups on international relations. I have traveled widely throughout the United States, and found them everywhere. Nothing is equal to it in the world."

Has this background acquired by the women of America and its influence upon the formation of public opinion, no significance in answer to the question: "What place shall women have in shaping world policies?"

Bishop Oxnam in a recent address made clear the crux of the postwar world problem: "To see supreme value in human beings and then lay hold upon every available means to build a social order that puts men before things." Women, as a sex, "see supreme value in human beings."

To say that "winning the peace" depends exclusively upon women is as far from the truth as it is to act as if it depended exclusively upon men. It is only as human relations are shaped by women—as well as by men—that we shall ever realize the better world!

Thirteenth of 30 Articles

Interned Americans Abroad Provide an Uncertain Picture

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Still behind German and Japanese lines in Occupied Europe and Asia are thousands of American civilians.

The treatment of these civilians is covered by no formal international agreement such as the Geneva convention which regulates the care of military prisoners.

However, after the Axis assault on Pearl Harbor all belligerent governments declared their intention to apply the principles of the Geneva convention to civilian prisoners. Among these was Japan, which had not signed the agreement, but had declared its intention to abide by its provisions.

Here's a general picture of the problem as it affects the United States:

This country has interned as possibly dangerous aliens approximately 3,400 Japanese, 2,300 Germans and 350 Italians. In addition, 108,000 persons of Japanese ancestry have been placed in relocation centers. Possibly two-thirds of these "relocated" Japanese are American-born and are therefore American citizens.

Defining an American

Before any estimate can be made of Americans caught abroad in enemy territory, the first question is: What is an American?

Countless Americans abroad had let their passports lapse. Others had lived abroad most of their lives and never had claimed fully their American citizenship. Many had alien families. A few can't speak English—for example, an American-born Pole who returned to Poland as a child with his parents. All these were given an opportunity to return to the United States on officially chartered evacuation ships in 1940.

The State Department is proceeding on a basis approximating the number of up-to-date passports and other documentary evidence of citizenship as of the beginning of the war. Boiling it down to this qualification gives a figure of something less than 4,000 in Europe.

Relatively few of these are listed as interned—at Laufen and Tittmoning in Southern Germany; the others live under police surveillance throughout the rest of Occupied Europe. Probably a thousand are in France, slightly more in Germany, about the same in Italy, with a few hundred scattered throughout Belgium and Norway and elsewhere.

Less-Substantiated Claims

State Department officials estimate that the total of those who may have some claim to citizenship, but which they have not registered or kept up-to-date, may reach nine or 10 times this figure.

In the Orient the picture is this: There are in the Philippines alone probably 4,000 bona-fide Americans. Some estimates are higher. About 2,500 of these are interned at Santo Tomas University in Manila. Throughout the rest of Occupied Asia there are nearly 4,000 more. The biggest concentration is the business community at Shanghai, where more than 1,500 Americans live. About 200 are left in Japan. The rest are scattered mostly throughout Occupied China.

Through the Swiss Government, American funds have been made available to these Americans for their livelihood where their own resources are exhausted—with the exception of Manila, where the Swiss officials have not yet been able to relieve the situation, State Department men say.

Japanese treatment of their civilian captives has varied all the way from virtual starvation imposed on the interned prisoners at Hong Kong for many months, to mere surveillance at such places as Peiping in North China.

Red Cross in Manila

In Manila, Americans were dumped into Santo Tomas University and given practically nothing. But there the Red Cross had food supplies which were made available.

At Shanghai, on the other hand, hostilities had long before moved away from the metropolitan area, and the 1,500 Americans and nearly 10,000 British nationals were permitted to remain in their own homes. Only the gendarmerie molested less than a hundred Americans, and while these suffered severely, the others were simply confined to the city and kept under surveillance.

Recent internment of the entire American communities in Chefoo and Tsingtao in North China may have been influenced by the presence nearby of Chinese guerrilla forces which the Japanese never have been able to wipe out.

Repatriation is a kid-glove job. Negotiations proceed through the Swiss Government and diplomatic representatives throughout occupied territory. Both sides have categories of nationals whom for one reason or another they are particularly anxious to get back. These categories often do not agree with those which the captor power has listed.

A special division of the State Department is at work on this problem.

The first repatriation from the Orient, which included the preferred and formally agreed-upon categories of diplomats, Red Cross officials and press correspondents, took six months to arrange.

Repatriation Problems

There has been no official announcement of prospects for a second repatriation.

One unofficial report is that the last list of Japanese eligible for repatriation from this country which was submitted to Tokyo was turned down flatly as not agreeable.

The list was described as intended for an exchange of Japanese subjects in this country for Americans in Japanese-occupied Asia, mostly in China.

The Japanese Government says it makes a distinction between Americans caught in Chinese territory, for instance, and those interned in the Philippines—whom the Japanese considered "captured" in enemy territory; hence they have refused to discuss mass repatriation of interned Americans in the Philippines, just as they refuse to discuss mass repatriation of British captured in Hong Kong, a British Crown Colony.

But there is evidence that the United States hopes to get most Americans out of Occupied Asia—the repatriation ship, the Swedish Liner Gripsholm, still is under charter for a second voyage.

Bride's Cooking No Joke If Basic Rules Are Followed

By Hope Browne Minor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Jokes about the bride's cooking belong in the realm of fantasy. In reality, planning and preparing meals is not as difficult or as mysterious as it might seem to a new housekeeper.

It is a good idea to begin with the broad outlines of the housekeeping picture, letting Hollandaise sauce and boiled frostings await their orderly moment. Beginning with fundamentals means that meals will "build up" more easily and with better all-around results. For instance, there are a few cooking utensils that will be in use almost every day.

Utensils You'll Need

The cooking utensils in use most frequently are:

Measuring cup.
Set of measuring spoons.
Two saucepans, small and medium sizes.
Kettle, for vegetables and boiled foods.
Roasting pan.
Small frying pan.
Small casserole.
Double boiler.
One set of muffin pans.
Nest of bowls.
Small loaf pan, for meat loaves and cakes.
Shallow pan for gingerbread, cornbread and cakes.
Flat baking sheet for cookies and biscuits.

Breakfast

Many persons say that they prefer a very light breakfast, but they nevertheless do justice to a nourishing morning meal, when it is served attractively and brought to the table piping hot. Muffins just out of the oven are an occasional welcome change from toast; bacon or ham and eggs come in on plates that have been pre-heated in the oven for a few minutes, and the beverage should be freshly prepared and plentiful.

Corn meal, bran, graham or fruit muffins may vary the breakfast menu. Add dried fruits—raisins, prunes, apricots, or dates—to the regular batter and stir in well. Cut up the larger fruits. Groceries have prepared muffin mixtures, to which you need only add milk or water.

Lunch

The new homemaker may have to be firm with herself at first in establishing the habit of having a regular, fairly substantial lunch. It is so easy just to "pick" between meals!

Lunch may be soup, green salad and dessert; meat or fish leftovers as a hot dish, a vegetable and fruit; or a hot dish taken from a can, such as macaroni with cheese sauce, corned beef hash, or meat stews. Eggs can be cooked quickly, cooked vegetables from the preceding day make a tasty, nourishing salad, and hot chocolate with cream may be the finishing touch of sweet.

Dinner

Dinner usually consists of soup or fruit, a main dish, salad, and dessert. Decide first on the main dish—then plan the others to contrast various flavors, textures and food values. For instance, if you are having a roast with potatoes and vegetables, serve a crisp salad with French mayonnaise, or Russian dressing, and a dessert that isn't too heavy. If the main dish is a soft food, such as creamed fish, meat, chicken or turkey, you may serve cole slaw or vegetables moulded in colorful gelatin. The dessert may be substantial—pie or a hot pudding.

The Main Dish

The main dish is usually meat, fish, chicken, leftovers, or economical, nourishing meat substitutes such as baked beans, tomato rarebit, or cheese soufflé.

Roasts are a good buy, because they provide substantial fare and give you the basis of a meal for the next day. And a roast facilitates hospitality—it's festive to have a guest or two when you have a roast for dinner.

If your husband does not care for cold sliced meat, you can use the remainder of the roast in a meat pie, or creamed on toast, or curried.

Buying and Cooking a Roast

Beef: Ask the butcher for one or two ribs of beef, boned and rolled.

Pork: A loin roast of pork chops should be two to three pounds fine-grained and firm, with only a small amount of fat showing. There is plenty of fat throughout the lean.

Lamb: Ask for a rolled shoulder of lamb, three to four pounds.

Veal: three to four-pound loin of veal.

Find out how many pounds the piece weighs, so that you can estimate correct cooking time.

Set the oven at 450° F. and allow to preheat. Sprinkle the roast with salt and pepper and place on rack in roasting pan, with fat side up. Allow the meat to brown for about 15 minutes. Reduce heat to 300° F. and continue cooking. Cooking time should be:

Rare roast beef, 16 minutes per pound.
Medium, 22 minutes per pound.
Well done, 33 minutes per pound.
Pork or lamb, 30 minutes per pound.
Veal, 25 minutes per pound.

While you are using the oven for the meat, the same fuel will bake potatoes. Select potatoes of uniform size, brush well under water, and put them into the oven 40-45 minutes before you expect the meat to be done. Before serving, open the hot potato with a fork, insert butter, and sprinkle with a dash of paprika.

By baking a few more than you need for dinner, you will have potatoes to hash-brown, cream, or home-fry for tomorrow's dinner or lunch.

Serve the roast with brown gravy, made with fat from the roasting pan.

Brown Gravy

2 tablespoons fat from pan
2½ tablespoons flour
¾ cup boiling water or liquid from meat
Salt and pepper to taste

Remove meat, fat, and liquid from the pan. Measure the 2 tablespoons of fat, put in pan, and set pan on top of stove. Add flour to fat and brown. Gradually add the boiling liquid (water or meat stock). Cook 5 minutes. Season and strain.

Vegetables

Fresh vegetables should be bought in small quantities, as you need them from day to day. Potatoes and onions can be bought in larger quantities, if there is storage space.

Vegetables in season have better flavor and are less costly than hothouse produce. Choose tender, crisp, firm greens, and avoid any that are wilted or speckled.

Rules for cooking vegetables are:

Use only enough water to cover the vegetables.

When about half done, add a teaspoon of salt for each quart of water; half teaspoon for each pint.

Cook only until tender.

Season with butter and a dash of salt and pepper, and serve at once.

Canned or frozen vegetables simplify preparation, but they are not as economical.

If you're going to make a shortcake, the old-fashioned kind with tender biscuits buttered and heaped with berries or peaches, why not use one of the excellent ready-mixed biscuit preparations? You need only add milk, beat, roll out the dough, cut out the biscuits and put them on a floured pan and pop them into the oven.

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Making Maple Sirup at Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With a sugar shortage, it is nice to remember that not all sugar grows in canes overseas. The sugar maple is a source of sweetness that the war is not likely to reach. Many of the trees are in commercial groves ready to do their bit for our tables. But many are on our own lawns.

Those who heat by stoves during the late winter and early spring can make sirup practically without cost. Those who would have to buy extra fuel may not be able to make sirup economically, but may be willing to charge part of the cost to recreation, as my aunt did when her children tapped the two trees in front of their house and boiled the sap on the gas range.

Consider the welfare of the trees, of course. If they grow very near a paved street, or in a dry location, they may need all their sap. But if they make good growth, have luxuriant crowns, giving dense shade in summer, they probably have sap to spare, and you can make from a pint to a gallon of sirup from each tree. Last year I tapped five trees, had all we could eat during the two or three weeks' season, and canned two gallons.

I had to learn to identify the sugar maple (rock or hard). The others yield sugar, too, but not as much. The sugar maple's leaf is less saw-toothed than some of the other maples; its main points are connected by smooth curves. In the autumn its leaves are yellow, orange, or flame—considerably lighter than the soft maple.

In some places, the season usually begins in February or early March, but where I live we do not tap, usually, till April, and are canning as late as April 21. It is best to catch the first runs if you can, as the sap then is sweeter. You will know the season as the time when it thaws every day but freezes every night. The season is over when the buds begin to open and the sap is greenish or yellowish with a peculiar odor. It is then time to remove the spigots and let the holes heal.

I left to masculine ingenuity the task of boring the holes, procuring or devising sap-spouts and attaching the buckets. But I collected much of the sap myself and enjoyed the feeling of spring in the air, the sun on the trees, and the melting snow. Sometimes there was a crust of ice on the sap. The ice was thrown away, as it contains very little sugar, and by discarding it the sap is condensed. Indoors there was the pleasant odor of evaporating sap. And, growing by a pint or a quart a day, was my shelf of maple sirup.

Not much fire is required. It is not necessary to keep the sap boiling. If it is steaming, it is evaporating. The sap should be spread shallowly over as much of the stove area as possible, so that it will have a large evaporating surface.

The evaporating sap requires very little attention. When it is about half evaporated, two pans can be turned into one, and new sap started. If only one pan is used, it is kept filled from the sap pails. This continues until the liquid is a thin syrup and there is well over a pint or quart of it. Then it is allowed to boil to the desired density and is canned in a glass jar, just like fruit juice, and a new lot is started. The beginner may not boil quite long enough (it tastes so good), but by canning in small quantities, spoilage will be avoided.

The standard density (11 pounds to a gallon) can be accurately determined with a candy-maker's thermometer and a small metal cup or tube in which a little of the sap can be poured for testing, and boiled. First find out at what temperature water boils in your home. Either try it, or figure 212° F. minus 1° F. for every 500 feet above sea level. Add 7 degrees. The boiling sirup should register this temperature before it is taken from the stove. In taking the temperature, be careful that the thermometer doesn't touch the bottom or sides of the container.

For home use, it is not necessary to skim the sirup or to do anything to remove the sediment. It will settle at the bottom of the jar and the clear sirup may be poured off into the sirup pitcher—a proud event for any family.

Margery Mansfield

Easy Steps to Correct English

Do You Use Trite or Hackneyed Expressions?

40th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHICH DO YOU PREFER:

THIS	OR	THIS?
1. Sue said, "My better half is busy."		1. Sue said, "My husband is busy."
2. This material is cheap as dirt.		2. This material is inexpensive.

THREADBARE EXPRESSIONS

Like a garment, an expression may become worn and faded from excessive use. Such an expression is then called *trite* or *hackneyed* or *threadbare*.

While both words—*trite* and *hackneyed*—mean threadbare, *trite* implies lack of novelty or of interest; *hackneyed* implies worn out from constant use.

Willingness to overcome these trite or hackneyed expressions provides you with an opportunity for improvement in your choice of words. Let your imagination have free play. Then your speech and writing will take on more color, originality, vigor.

Here is a list of hackneyed or trite expressions. Do you ever use any of them?

1. beat a hasty retreat
2. beggars description
3. busy as a bee
4. conspicuous by absence
5. downy couch
6. dumb as an ox
7. festive board
8. few and far between
9. fine and dandy
10. green with envy
11. lap of luxury
12. last but not least
13. sadder but wiser.
14. single blessedness
15. slept like a log
16. sleep of the just
17. smart as a whip
18. thin as a rail
19. thrill of a lifetime
20. trembling like a leaf
21. too numerous to mention
22. wee small hours
23. wise as an owl
24. with bated breath
25. worked like Trojans
26. worse for wear

At one time, each of these expressions was original, excellent. Modern usage opposes these expressions only because they are threadbare from excessive ue.

Why not make a list of all the trite or hackneyed expressions you hear or use? Then think of an original way to express the same idea.

Exercise 1

Each sentence contains a hackneyed expression. Express each sentence in your own words.

1. Your explanation is clear as crystal.
2. Joe came with bag and baggage.
3. It was confusion worse confounded.
4. That child is good as gold.
5. Jasper returned safe and sound.
6. Foster's visit was short and sweet.
7. Homer points with pride to his score.
8. Joe must pay the piper.
9. Peter is fit as a fiddle.
10. I am last but not least.

PARTY OR PERSON

Do you ever use the word *party* when you mean *person*? What is the difference between these words: *party* and *person*?

1. Do you know that (party, person) who just spoke?
2. George interviewed the (party, person) whom you sent.

Party implies a *group of persons*. Except in legal affairs, *party* should not be used to refer to *one* person.

Person refers to *one* individual.

1. Do you know that *person* who just spoke? (one.)
2. George interviewed the *person* whom you sent. (one.)

Exercise 2

Underscore the correct word.

1. Madeline invited a certain (party, person) to be the speaker.
2. The guide took a (party, person) of boys around the lake.
3. That (party, person) told me.
4. I know a (party, person) who will tell you.
5. "The greatness of an (individual, party) does not depend upon what he has in common with other (individuals, parties), but on what he has attained that is peculiar to himself."

* * *

Answers

Exercise 1: 1-10. Each person will have his own manner of expressing these sentences containing hackneyed expressions.

Exercise 2: 1—person (meaning one); 2—party (meaning several); 3—person (meaning one); 4—person (meaning one); 5—individual (meaning one); individuals (refers to the word individual).

Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

British Catering-Bill Vote: Foretaste of Social Eddies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 16—A dress rehearsal was staged in the House of Commons Feb. 9 of the dramatic political struggle ahead which will decide the extent to which the Britain of the future will embrace state-managed economy and state-guarded minimum social standards.

The occasion was the introduction by Labor Minister Ernest Bevin of a catering-wages bill which seeks to appoint an independent commission to bring wages and working conditions in the catering trade into line with minimum standards already operating in most other trades.

The Government gained a vote of 233 to 116 for its measure.

Knock at Government

But the size of the adverse vote was a considerable knock for the present coalition administration in view of its undertaking last November not to press any bill of a poltically controversial nature while the war is on.

There is no questioning today that the 116 adverse votes represent a controversy.

It was the Conservatives who voted against the Government, contending there is nothing much wrong anyhow with working and pay conditions in the catering trade, that the Government was merely making use of a wartime opportunity to put a bureaucratic stranglehold on yet another branch of industry, that the bill would not contribute to the war effort. Most deplored of all was the Government's alleged breaking of the political truce.

Wartime Issue

Mr. Bevin, on the other hand, declared that wages and conditions of restaurants, hotels, etc., were below par and had become a wartime issue because with manpower now one of Britain's most pressing problems, he would have to extend his powers of direction to the catering trade. He claimed he could not direct people—which amounts in effect to forcing them—to work in an industry where there were not minimum standards.

Mr. Bevin's Undersecretary, Malcolm McCorquodale, one of the younger Conservatives, hit far harder than Mr. Bevin did at Conservative critics of the bill. Some observers thought perhaps he hit too hard and too soon, thus revealing earlier than expected and more openly than some quarters considered desirable that a deep fissure exists which may split the Conservative ranks asunder on the issues of planning postwar Britain.

With great fervor, Mr. McCorquodale challenged an array of distinguished-looking Conservatives, most of whom have earned at least Knighthood in long service of their nation and party.

Disraeli Cited

He called on them in name of Benjamin Disraeli, famous founder of progressive Conservatism in Britain, not to retard "the elevation of the condition of our people"—a goal which Disraeli defined for the Conservatives and which, according to Mr. McCorquodale, the catering bill would carry out.

"If we Conservatives begin to support sectional claims against the common good," Mr. McCorquodale declared, "we shall forfeit the confidence of the nation." There would be nothing worse for the morale of the troops, he contended, than to learn that Parliament had refused to take practical measures to put the catering trade in order and was prepared to leave these men and women to the full rigor of supply and demand after war.

Other Conservative speakers, however, were equally insistent they must oppose the Government on a measure they regarded as a danger signal of creeping Governmental interference with private enterprise and individual freedom. For instance, Sir Douglas Hacking, leader of the opposition to the bill, declared that under the wording of the bill he and his wife would be open to prying officials merely for having a paying guest in their house.

Denial by Bevin

Mr. Bevin denied this. But anxiety still persists that in improving conditions for workers in the catering trade, the hand of bureaucracy might become a stranglehold.

The catering trade is a difficult case because of its traditional system of payment by a wage rate plus tips. This has been shown hard to change even when a tipping ban was introduced in places. Rationalism of the pay packets of waiters and waitresses is in part dependent on the customs of the nation. The best news Mr. Bevin had for the catering trade was his view that there should be a big expansion immediately after the war to cope with millions of Britons who will have had no real holidays for three or four years plus thousands of overseas visitors whom Mr. Bevin expects will want to come to see for themselves the bombed cities where Britons took their stand.

The position of the catering bill now is that the Government is considering whether it will have to be modified. But more important still, the Government is pondering, "What a hope to think we can get blueprints of postwar planning through Parliament without controversial legislation!"

Move to End Reciprocal Pacts Seen

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Frederick E. Hasler, President of the Pan-American Society, asserted that "selfish interests and isolationists in Congress" have a movement underway to block renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act which expires June 12.

"This movement must be stopped at all costs, before its virus is allowed to create suspicion abroad of the sincerity of our policies in regard to international trade, and thus implant the germ of disunity among the United Nations," Mr. Hasler said at the thirty-first anniversary meeting of the Society.

The 1934 Trade Agreements Act has lowered excessive trade barriers, he said, and has improved our commercial relations with 25 other countries.

"It may well serve as a pattern to implement the principles of mutual trade aid agreed upon in the Atlantic Charter," Mr. Hasler said, adding that those persons behind the movement to oppose renewal of the Act were "blind to the fact that they are sowing the same seeds that helped to bring on this war."

At the meeting, the annual aviation safety awards of the Inter-American Safety Council were presented to two divisions of Pan American Airways and two affiliated companies for flying nearly 190,000,000 passenger-miles and over 15,000,000 plane-miles without a passenger fatality in 1942.

The four airlines were the eastern and western division of Pan American Airways, Compania Mexicana de Aviacion, S. A., and Compania Nacional Cubana de Aviacion, S. A.

Allied Setback in Tunisia Considered Only Temporary

Continued from Page 1

of evidence of the terrific struggle. Remains of the mechanized force of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel litter the entire distance, forming one of the world's greatest scrap-iron dumps. Quite as impressive as the defeat of Marshal Rommel by the British Eighth Army is the speed with which the great majority of the Axis installations have been restored and made to serve the British Army. The whole of conquered Cyrenaica and Tripolitania is returning to normalcy as quickly as possible in view of impelling war needs. Restoration of areas as badly devastated as Flanders was in the last war is a major triumph of Allied engineers—a further example of the superb organization of the Montgomery Army.

At some airdromes, however, ground crews have been so busy they have not been able to find time to clear the field of scores of Axis craft destroyed on the ground. It is still necessary to taxi among German and Italian planes, some completely gutted by bullets and fire.

The last half of the air trip from Cairo to Tripoli affords an impressive view of Allied might. For a hundred miles the road is packed with trucks moving to and from the front. Hour after hour one looks down on a never-ending line of vehicles speeding forward with supplies. The traffic is so well regulated that despite the fact that trucks move at a little more than 150-yard intervals, I did not see a single traffic jam.

This was true even at the so-called "marble arch," built on the frontier of Cyrenaica and Tripolitania by Mussolini to glorify the Italian Empire, where one-way traffic is necessary for a few yards.

An example of the manner in which the Allies are now inheriting the main Axis strong points was furnished by an Italian airfield, once the pride of Marshal Italo Balbo, although now stripped of most of its comforts due to the extraordinarily accurate British and American bombing. This field shows the speed with which the enemy was forced to abandon key spots, since it is littered with more than 200 Axis aircraft, many in good condition.

Pretty But Not Strong

It also is indicative of the deceptive nature of Italian military might. One of the most beautiful spots I have seen in North Africa, it has pastel-tinted officers' quarters complete with marble shelves and is over-grown with exquisite red and purple vines in full boom. Yet the Italian planes housed therein were grossly inferior.

From Tripolitania, it was necessary to skirt the enemy lines to reach Allied-held territory in Southern Algeria. This area is typical of much of the territory now being fought over and which presents stiff problems of supply and tactics. Despite the uninhabited nature of the country, it still is possible to see evidence of growing United Nations strength. As an example, looking down into Wadi I saw a line of French colonial troops moving toward Tunis to plug another hole in the line being drawn around the troops of Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim and General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

Passing over tiny Bedouin settlements set in a vast waste of khaki-colored sand, our plane suddenly spiraled down onto a vast airfield lying in the shadow of the snow-covered Atlas Mountains. Here in the midst of the hot, dusty, blowy desert the Allies have established an air base which played a major part in the earlier phases of the North African campaign. As a base for some of America's large bombers and tough fighters, this field has been an important factor in the ceaseless air offensive against Axis harbor and transportation facilities. It is believed that continued wastage of Axis fighter strength in the North African theater inevitably will result in the establishment of still closer air communication among the Allied forces in all African sectors. Considerable pioneering along this line already has been accomplished.

Hitler Pushes Extermination Of Jews Throughout Europe

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—All Jews are to be expelled from Berlin by the end of March, and mass executions are reported in Poland, where most of the Jews are being taken at a rate of 6,000 a day, the British Radio reported.

"Hitler has given the order that after March 31 no Jew may any longer reside in Berlin," the report said.

The official journal for the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia of December 1 published a similar order. Starvation is being used to exterminate the Jews in Bohemia and Moravia. All Jews are deprived of food cards. They are forbidden to buy unrationed food.

In Vienna, the compulsory deportation of Jews has been almost concluded. Special Gestapo officials have been withdrawn from Vienna in order to speed up the expulsion of Jews from Berlin and the Netherlands.

In Poland, mass executions of Jews continue. In one area alone, 6,000 Jews are being killed daily. In the Warsaw ghetto, the elimination of all residents is making rapid progress.

Only last Friday, Dr. Ley once more proclaimed in Königsberg Hitler's policy of exterminating the Jews. He said: "No one in Germany is to speak any longer of the Jews as of the chosen people. The Jew has been chosen, but for destruction."

Detroit 'Awes' South Americans On Press Tour of War Plants

DETROIT, Feb. 16 (AP)—Nine newspapermen from Peru and Uruguay took their first look yesterday at Detroit's industrial prowess and viewed the scene, one of them said, with "surprise, astonishment and awe."

The party, on a nation-wide trip, viewed the great manufacturing domain of Henry Ford, his giant River Rouge factory and the huge bomber plant at Willow Run.

Apparently unwearied by a railroad journey that began in Miami, Fla., Jan. 24, the South Americans rambled with schoolboy enthusiasm through the Ford factories for seven hours, and departed amazed.

"Oh, what that fellow Hirohito wouldn't learn here," said Carlos Manini Rios of La Manana, Montevideo, standing in the mile-long Willow Run plant, which is now producing four-engined B-24 bombers.

Alejandro Miro Quesada Garland, Secretary of the staff of El Commercio, Lima, marveled at the "splendid organization of such a large plant," and at the high percentage of women workers in Willow Run. Women now approximate 30 per cent of the total pay roll.

"In South America women do not yet work at jobs like these," Señor Quesada explained. "They do smaller jobs, but almost none of them handle machines. It is difficult for me to become accustomed to this.

"This factory is marvelously organized. Each worker does a small bit, and there at the end of the building is a new bomber. It's hard to believe."

Jorge Mac Lean Estenos, head of the Peruvian President Press Bureau, said he was "more convinced than ever before of the certainty of a victory of the United Nations."

He added, "You are our kind of people. It's your war, and it is ours. We are all going to win. These factories make me completely sure of that."

Picture Books Speed Airplane-Plant Output

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 16 (AP)—Teaching thousands of hastily trained aircraft workers to read machine-shop blueprints is a tough job, Wichita Boeing plant officials concede. So they're substituting exact-dimension, carefully detailed picture books to show workers just how and in what order to assemble plane units.

Production engineers say it's saving time, saving money and speeding production.

Kansas Secret Service Employs Its First Woman

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 16 (AP)—The U. S. Secret Service office, for the first time since it was opened in 1888, has employed a woman.

Miss Elizabeth May Craig was named stenographer-clerk by William H. Davenport, head of the division. All the qualified men on the Civil Service list, he said, are in the armed services or war work. He believes Miss Craig is the first woman employee of the Secret Service outside Washington.

Admiral Announces Crossing

Associated Press

Richelieu's Feat Becomes News

Vice-Admiral R. A. Fenard, right, chief of the French Naval Mission to the United States, announces the arrival of the French battleship Richelieu in New York at a press conference in New York. With him is Capt. D. De Bourgoing, chief of staff and former acting naval attaché. The battleship rode out a heavy gale in crossing the Atlantic right past der Führer's U-boats.

Richelieu Likely Cornerstone Of Potential French Fleet

By Joseph Morton

Associated Press Correspondent, only newspaperman aboard the French battleship Richelieu on its voyage from Dakar to the United States

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—The trip to America of the battleship Richelieu, designed and equipped as a flagship, offers strong support to earlier indications that United Nations naval leaders contemplate rebuilding a small, but still useful, French Fleet.

In such a regrouping, France's greatest battleship, damaged but repairable in a few months, unquestionably would serve as the cornerstone. With the drydock facilities available here, it can be overhauled, refitted and sent back across the Atlantic by early summer.

At least one other French battleship, one aircraft carrier, nine cruisers, 10 destroyers, nearly a score of submarines and the same number of escort vessels could be assembled to fight beside it.

Such a force, supplemented by additional destroyers, might safely be entrusted with several important assignments in the African theater of operations. Based on Casablanca and Dakar, it probably could keep a large section of the South Atlantic secure, relieving other Allied fleet units for duty elsewhere.

Operating from Oran in waters the French know better than anyone else, the force might be given the job of policing the entire Western Mediterranean, backed up by British units from Gibraltar if necessity arose.

Guarding the Italians

It would be of tremendous assistance in keeping the Italian Fleet bottled up, and could be used to decoy it when other United Nations operations were impending. Where big ships were needed in convoying particularly precious cargoes, the French vessels likewise would be suitable, and they unquestionably would be of great value in combined operations coincident with an offensive such as an all-out attack on the European continent.

Available for a reconstructed fleet, in addition to the Richelieu, would be the 26,000-ton battleship Lorraine, now at Alexandria. The big question mark would be the Jean Bart, sister ship of the Richelieu, which was damaged badly in the Allies' attack on Casablanca last November. But there is at least a possibility it can be repaired and sent back into action.

The only remaining French aircraft carrier, the 26,000-ton Bearn, is at Martinique. Also at this Caribbean station are the cruisers Jeanne d'Arc and Emile-Bertin, the latter a 6,600-ton craft believed to be one of the fastest afloat. Other cruisers available include four at Alexandria, the 7,700-ton Montcalm, which accompanied the Richelieu to the United States, and the Georges-Leygues and Gloire, based at Dakar.

Destroyers Afloat

Destroyers known to be afloat number four at Casablanca, one at Oran, two at Dakar and three at Alexandria, plus five in the hands of the Fighting French. One of the latter is brand new, having been built in England. In addition, there are at least 17 escort vessels, seven on them ocean-going.

Little has been disclosed about France's remaining submarines but it is known there are at least 10 based at Dakar and five in north African ports, including some which escaped at Toulon. There is one at Alexandria and the Fighting French are believed to have three.

To operate such a reunited fleet, the French have in Africa the nucleus of a general staff, headed by Admiral L. Michelier, Admiral Jean Darlan's successor. Experienced administrative personnel likewise are on hand. Fleet communications remain sound and all French warships now being used by the United Nations are operating on Admiral Michelier's orders.

The repair and refitting of damaged vessels poses one of the greatest problems. The United States unquestionably would be called on, as in the case of the Richelieu, and it appears likely, too, that additional destroyers, auxiliary vessels, and carriers would be sought in American shipyards.

'Vive la France'

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—"The Navy's in"—the French Navy—and New Yorkers are discovering there's something gallant about a Gallic gob.

They tumbled off the French battleship Richelieu which arrived in New York yesterday and were greeted by girls, men, and restaurateurs who never realized they were French until the French Navy arrived.

The Gallic visitors are young and merry Frenchmen — some youths who joined up in 1941 after the so-called "Fall of France" and proudly refer to themselves s the "quarante-et-un" and some older men who have been in the Navy five years or longer.

Friends appeared from everywhere to welcome them.

The French proprietor and waiters of a midtown restaurant were filled with joy when four of the French sailors dropped in for a snack. A snack? Before the sailors left they had been plied with a real French meal.

The sailors left with a "Vive pour la Victoire, l'Amerique, la France et les Nations Unis."

1943 Milk Price Up 19.8 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—A uniform price of $3.15 a hundredweight as the opening milk price of 1943 in the Six-State New York Milkshed was announced Feb. 13 by Dr. Charles J. Blanford, Administrator of the Metropolitan Milk Marketing Area.

This bettered by 19.8 per cent the rate of $2.63 that applied to milk delivered in January, 1942.

Mr. Blanford said 1943's first price, combined with butterfat payments averaging 12.6 cents for each 100 pounds of milk and location premiums of $124,605.96, means that the genuine pool would yield a farm value of $14,136,862.62.

He said the pool contained 427,695,960 pounds and was delivered by 54,199 dairy farmers who would share its return by Feb. 25.

Florida Crops Hit By Cold Weather

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—Heavy damage to Florida winter food crops in the rich Everglades mucklands and along the lower East Coast from the second consecutive night of freezing weather were reported today.

However, early reports indicated that the State's valuable citrus crop escaped with scattered minor damage. The Florida Citrus Commission said reports indicated that losses—mostly in low, unprotected "cold spots"—probably would not be sufficient to affect the marketing situation and that much of the affected fruit was suitable for processing purposes.

Heaviest truck crop damage was reported from the Everglades where J. W. Milligan, representative of the Federal-State Horticultural Protection Service at Belle Glade, reported several thousand acres of beans were wiped out and cabbage, lettuce and escarole were badly damaged.

Among low readings in that area were Clewiston, 26; Belle Glade, 30; Pahokee, 23; and Brown's Farms, 24.5.

Broward County losses were estimated at half of crops valued at $5,000,000. Dade County farm agent Charles Steffani at Miami said growers in his county would lose a great part of 9,000 to 10,000 acres of tomatoes valued at $3,000,000 and about 3,500 acres of beans worth $2,000,000. Low readings in that area included 30 at Pompano, 36 in Miami, and 34 in the suburbs, and 32 in Broward County to the north.

The American Fruit Growers Office in the Redlands trucking district below Miami said heavy frost extended as far south as Florida City and that all beans and most tomatoes in that section had been wiped out. Lesser damage was reported elsewhere in the State.

Allied Council In the Making On Big Issues

Continued from Page 1

quire a co-ordinated developed United Nations body now and a meeting of the United Nations should be summoned within the near future."

Mr. Nash's significant speech comes on top of several new evidences of congressioanl interest in postwar peace preparations.

Economic Policies

Senator Walter F. George (D), of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, introduced a resolution to establish a committee of five Democrats and four Republicans to weigh proposals made by all agencies as to America's economic policy after the war.

Representative Joe Hendricks (D) of Florida proposed that the House set up a committee of nine to "gather information, plans and suggestions" and make recommendations to Congress concerning all postwar economic matters.

At the same time, Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said in the Senate that he believed the most that could be accomplished now is "simply an agreement upon a few general policies and principles which will actuate the United Nations when victory is achieved."

In a further congressional development, Representative G. Magnuson (D) of Washington, Chairman of a House Naval Affairs Subcommittee, said the subcommittee would back a program designed to give America permanent postwar possession of all island bases it needs in the Pacific. "Some we'll buy," he said, "some we'll lease, some we'll get by joint-use agreement with Allies, some we'll claim and some we'll take by force."

British Propositions

Mr. Nash, in discussing Britain's attitude toward the peace, said that he was convinced that the members of the British Commonwealth were united on these propositions:

That the independent Dominions and the United Kingdom stand four-square on the principle of implementing the Atlantic Charter and the four freedoms.

That they desire to see the United Nations organization developed in the postwar world.

That they do not believe that such an organization is in any way incompatible with the idea of the British Commonwealth, or that it need lead to the dissolution of the British Commonwealth.

That they believe that the immediate and prime point of importance to be obtained by the United Nations organization is security.

That they are profoundly influenced by the policy of the United States and Russia and they believe that one essential immediate contribution which both these States should make to the postwar world is to be part of the United Nations organization of collective security.

The Task of Security

"This is not a suggestion," he added, "the the United States or Russia should be primarily responsible for policing the world or insuring that security. The British Commonwealth, I am sure, will play its part to the full in any such obligations—as it can claim to have played its part to the full in stopping the Axis attempt to dominate the world. But all must be in on that task of future security."

With complete candor and directness, Mr. Nash declared that any action toward the establishment of international security would be futile unless America plays a big part in it.

"It is no use going ahead trying to make a richer and better world if in that world there is going to be no sound means of ensuring international peace," he explained. "I believe profoundly that one of the essential, if not the essential factor, in securing peace is a healthy economic readjustment of the world. But in order to get that readjustment we must have the political mechanism for securing and maintaning peace. That is a point which is not only made by New Zealand, it is a point which every Dominion has stressed and stressed very strongly.

"This postwar security cannot be secured unless the United States is prepared to play fully her role in it. I suggest to you that that is the essential counterpart to the great and profound desire in this country to see justice done to the backward peoples of the world and particularly to those areas where backward people live inside the British Commonwealth.

America and India

"At times the development of self-government and of independence in colonial territories can endanger gravely the whole strategic future of a nation or group of nations, and I suggest frankly that the gradual steps toward self-government of the present colonial sections of the British Commonwealth can be expedited and can only be expedited if the United States is prepared to stand squarely in the securing of international peace.

"An effective system for preventing another war" cannot come into being unless the United States is prepared to play a full part in it. If the responsibility for granting full independence is to be a joint one, then the responsibility for the maintenance of security must be a joint one. Panama, for instance, bears somewhat the same relationship to the world of the Americas as some of those other points to the British Commonwealth. It may be that the United Nations can reach agreement regarding the insuring of the continuity of these necessary safeguards for world peace and security. I certainly hope they can."

Wickard to Request Army To Furlough Farm Labor

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb 16—Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, told a Senate subcommittee today he will ask the Army to furlough troops to help harvest and possibly plant this year's crops.

America's biggest crop—the biggest bumper crop ever proposed amounting to one third more than 1935-39 averages—is needed for the United Nations war effort, Mr. Wickard said.

Obstacles to getting this "Victory Crop" are shortages of manpower, farm machinery, fertilizer, transportation, and processing machinery, while the weather variable is just as uncertain this year as in peactime.

In spite of all this, Mr. Wickard told the Committee today he is sure the American farmer will go in and fight for victory just as resolutely as the American soldier, who knows he is up against obstacles but goes ahead regardless.

The Wickard testimony today marked the start of the Administration's drive to get legislation through for its "incentive payment," or bonus, system, previously outlined to the nation by James F. Byrnes, Economic Administrator. Such payments are intended to speed production and defray expenses of the bumper victory crop.

Stern Opposition

Already the program has run into powerful legislative opposition. It received a defeat in a House committee yesterday, and the Senate subcommittee before which Mr. Wickard appeared today seemed suspicious. All-round higher farm prices, instead of incentive payments on a few, is the object of the Farm Bloc.

"I don't like this incentive payment," said Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, Chairman of the Agriculture Committee. "Just let the law of supply and demand operate as it did for the last war!"

Mr. Wickard retorted that farm prices had gone to spectacular heights in World War I.

Mr. Wickard said he had urged Army furloughs to aid farmers last year, but been rebuffed. He said he was going to try again this year.

"I think personally we should get favorable consideration," he said. "There is no use wasting land, fertilizer, and farm machinery if we can't harvest crops."

To Boost Output

Incentive payments Mr. Wickard described as the "AAA in reverse"—money paid to farmers to boost production, not to diminish it.

Farm prices are now generally at 115 per cent of "parity," Mr. Wickard said. Most costs are at parity, but labor costs have gone up more than 50 per cent.

To produce the bumper Victory Crop, the marginal farmer will have to aid, he said.

The United States has too much wheat, he said. Bins are bulging with wheat. It is just possible to get it all under cover; the problem is in other foods.

Mr. Wickard testified at length on the "black market," particularly in beef. The country has more beef than ever before, he told a surprised committee; it is consuming more than ever before. Men are working harder, eating more beef; the Army gets more; the public is using surplus funds to buy more.

"Food consumption of this country is breaking all records, particularly meat," he said. Little meat is going under Lend-Lease.

"If the 'black market' goes on without check," he said, "it will be very difficult to meet the nation's wartime food problem."

Golfers and Divers Bicycle to Sports At Miami Beach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. — Retired businessmen who once arrived at Miami Beach golf courses in chauffeured limousines are now pedaling their way toward the course astride bicycles.

The same mode of transportation is being used for sun and surf bathers on their way to the beaches. Contrary to rumor, the broad public beaches are open and no restrictions have been placed on daylight bathing. Many cabana clubs in hotels occupied by the military are still available for civilians.

Although generally engaged in vital war work, utilizing its super-accommodations and climate for training officers and men for the Army Air Corps, Miami Beach approaches midwinter with limited accommodations for workers on the home front who seek relaxation.

Two ocean-front hotels, not required by the Army, have reopened for the accommodation of civilians and some portion of the 700 apartment houses as well as private homes are open to visitors, although it is advisable to communicate with the Miami Beach Chamber of Commerce to ascertain definitely what accommodations are currently available for the housing of civilians.

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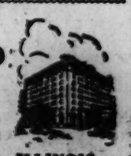

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The Home Forum

True Sustenance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CIVILIZATION has brought with it many refinements in living conditions, but the general scheme of living rests upon a material basis. For example, certain foods are claimed to be essential to human well-being and health. According to modern theories the use of proper food ensures the maintaining or gaining of health.

Christ Jesus' admonition (Matthew 6:25), **"Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink,"** may be a helpful reminder that food in itself, as matter, does not sustain life, nor can it be the means of causing disease. If civilization succeeds in mastering the adverse conditions with which disease is associated, and health is still not attained through adherence to diet, hygiene, and exercise, the individual may be ready to surrender material methods, and to prepare his thought to consider spiritual means of establishing health.

* * *

A rule for gaining the true sense of health was given to the world when Mary Baker Eddy discovered Christian Science. This Science is divine law understood and practiced by the master Christian, Christ Jesus, in his healing work. When Mrs. Eddy gave to the world her first astounding proofs of the efficacy of a true concept of God to establish health, her efforts were misunderstood and her methods ridiculed. But after seventy-five years of a widening apprehension of the Principle and rules of divine Science, as Jesus applied them, the weight of accumulating evidence of spiritual power cannot be seriously challenged.

The findings of Christianly scientific research have served to confirm the Scriptural revelation that God is Life, the Principle of all real existence. Therefore, Life being Spirit, God, the source of all divine qualities, it can never be confined to matter or be at the mercy of material laws; nor does matter sustain or preserve true existence. This spiritual fact was proved in the case of the writer when, after being placed on a rigid diet to relieve a painful disease, without avail, she turned to Christian Science for help, and after a few weeks was completely restored to a normal condition. She was told to partake of whatever food was placed before her, and this was done in proportion as the fear of certain foods which had caused extreme distress was overcome.

In "Rudimental Divine Science" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 12): **"Christian Science erases from the minds of invalids their mistaken belief that they live in or because of matter, or that a so-called material organism controls the health or existence of mankind, and induces rest in God, divine Love, as caring for all the conditions requisite for the well-being of man. As power divine is the healer, why should mortals concern themselves with the chemistry of food?"**

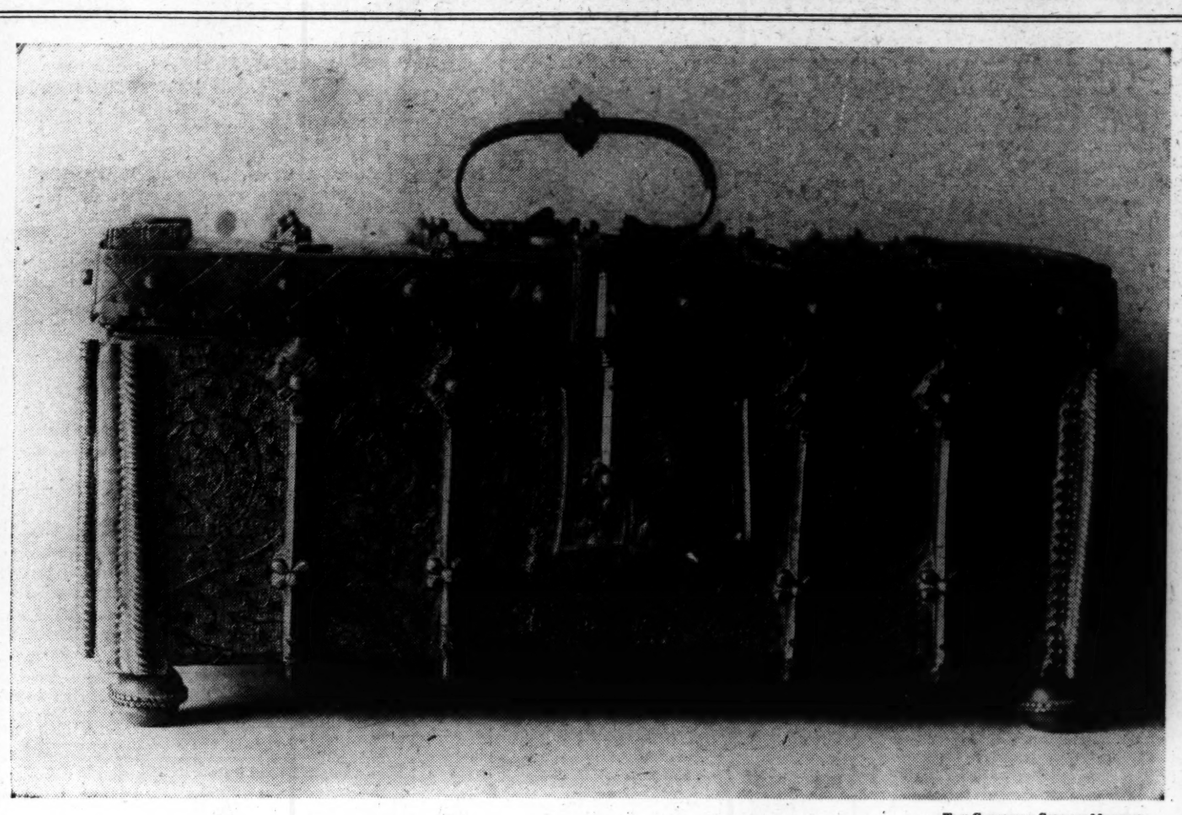
When Christian Science directs one's thought from the body to contemplation of the things of Spirit, it uplifts thought to a spiritual level where it can grasp the harmony of true being. This is the natural state of man as he was created and is eternally maintained, as God's perfect child. This true state of being includes all the qualities of the Father, divine Mind, such as intelligence, kindness, truthfulness, purity, compassion, and so on; and in the conscious expression of these qualities thought blends with divine Principle, and harmony is manifested. Any possible errors, guilt, condemnation, resentment, are cast out of thought as light blots out darkness.

* * *

And so we see health from an entirely spiritual perspective. The condition of the body manifests one's mental condition. This is set forth by Mrs. Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she says (p. 120), **"Health is not a condition of matter, but of Mind; nor can the material senses bear reliable testimony on the subject of health."** And to maintain one's thoughts in harmony with the divine is to be conscious of the true sense of health that does not fade, of strength that is ever renewing, of joy that is spontaneous, and of truth that knows no doubt.

As students of this Science grow in obedience to its teachings, they find their prospects of harmony and immortality ever increasing, for they are finding true sustenance in proportion to their acceptance of Jesus' admonition in the Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 6:31): **"Therefore take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? . . . for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things. But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A FRENCH METAL-WORK COFFER OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY

METALS WERE USED in the Middle Ages and during the Renaissance for small articles of household use. Elaborate technical methods were evolved for preparing, handling and ornamenting metals. This small coffer is a specimen of French metal-work of the fifteenth century. Valuable possessions were stored in such containers. The larger coffer, or chest, was one of the chief articles of household furnishing. There is a surprising repertoire of chests extant today, which reveal a universal love of ornament.

La vraie Sustentation

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE DÉVELOPPEMENT de la civilisation a raffiné les mœurs et les habitudes, mais les plans adoptés pour la vie journalière reposent en général sur une base matérielle. Par exemple, on affirme que certains aliments sont nécessaires au bien-être et à la santé. Selon les théories modernes, on ne peut conserver ou recouvrer ses forces qu'au moyen d'une bonne alimentation.

Jésus le Christ a dit (Matthieu 6:25): "Ne vous mettez pas en souci, pour votre vie, de ce que vous mangerez ou de ce que vous boirez;" et cette exhortation nous rappelle que par elle-même, la nourriture, en tant que matière, ne peut ni maintenir l'existence, ni causer des maladies. La civilisation a fait disparaître une foule de conditions pénibles qui produisaient censément des maux et des souffrances; si malgré cela, malgré les régimes, l'hygiène, l'exercice, un homme n'arrive pas à se bien porter, il en viendra plus vite à renoncer aux méthodes matérielles pour considérer les moyens spirituels d'établir la santé.

Depuis que Mary Baker Eddy a découvert la Science Chrétienne, une règle permettant d'obtenir le vrai sens de la santé est accessible au genre humain. Cette Science est la loi divine que comprenait le Chrétien par excellence, Jésus le Christ, et qu'il mettait en pratique dans ses œuvres de guérison. Quand Mrs. Eddy donna au monde les premières et remarquables preuves de ce qu'elle annonçait, — l'efficacité du vrai concept de Dieu pour établir la santé, — on se méprit sur la portée de ses efforts et l'on ridiculisa ses méthodes. Ceci remonte à soixante-quinze ans, au cours desquels on a mieux compris le Principe et les règles de la Science divine, telles que Jésus les appliquait; et le pouvoir spirituel est maintenant attesté par des faits si nombreux qu'il est impossible de les récuser.

Les résultats de la recherche chrétiennement scientifique confirment cette révélation des Écritures: Dieu est la Vie, le Principe de toute existence réelle. La Vie étant Esprit, Dieu, — la source de toutes les qualités divines, — elle ne saurait être enfermée dans la matière ou à la merci des lois matérielles; et ce n'est pas la matière qui soutient ou conserve l'existence véritable. L'auteur du présent article eut la preuve de ce fait spirituel. On lui avait prescrit un régime très sévère; mais comme les résultats étaient nuls et qu'elle continuait à souffrir d'une cruelle maladie, elle eut recours à la Science Chrétienne. La guérison s'accomplit en quelques semaines. On dit à la patiente qu'elle pouvait manger de tout; elle le fit en effet, à mesure qu'elle surmontait la crainte de certains aliments qui jusqu'alors lui avaient causé de grandes souffrances.

Dans *Rudiments de la Science divine*, Mrs. Eddy écrit (p. 12): "La Science Chrétienne efface de l'entendement des malades la croyance erronée qu'ils vivent dans la matière ou à cause d'elle, ou qu'un prétendu organisme matériel régit la santé ou l'existence du genre humain; elle nous engage à nous reposer en Dieu, dans l'Amour divin, qui veille sur toutes les conditions nécessaires au bien-être de l'homme. Puisque le pouvoir divin est le guérisseur, pourquoi les mortels se préoccuperaient-ils de la chimie de la nourriture?"

Lorsque la Science Chrétienne détourne la pensée du corps et l'oriente vers les choses de l'Esprit, elle permet d'atteindre les hauteurs spirituelles d'où l'on peut saisir l'harmonie de l'être véritable. Ceci représente l'état naturel de l'homme tel que Dieu l'a créé et le maintient éternellement, puisqu'il est Son enfant parfait. Dans ce vrai statut se trouvent toutes les qualités du Père, de l'Entendement divin, parmi lesquelles figurent l'intelligence, la bonté, la véracité, la pureté, la compassion; grâce à l'expression consciente de ces qualités, la pensée s'unit au divin Principe et l'harmonie se manifeste. Toutes les formes d'erreur, les fautes, la condamnation, la rancune, sont exclues de la pensée comme les ténèbres que chasse la lumière.

Ainsi nous voyons la santé d'un point de vue nouveau, entièrement spirituel. L'état du corps dépend des conditions mentales. C'est ce que montre Mrs. Eddy dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (p. 120), où elle déclare: "La santé n'est pas un état de la matière, mais de l'Entendement; et les sens matériels ne peuvent rendre un témoignage bien fondé au sujet de la santé." Maintenir nos pensées d'accord avec le divin, c'est avoir conscience de la vraie santé qui ne s'altère pas, des forces toujours nouvelles, de la joie spontanée, de la vérité que n'effleure aucun doute.

Quand ils obéissent à ses enseignements, ceux qui étudient cette Science font des progrès; ils voient que leurs perspectives d'harmonie, d'immortalité, s'accroissent sans cesse, car ils trouvent le vrai soutien dans la mesure où ils acceptent cette exhortation de Jésus, prononcée au cours du Sermon sur la montagne (Matthieu 6:31): "Ne soyez donc point en souci, disant: Que mangerons-nous?... Votre Père céleste sait que vous avez besoin de toutes ces choses-là. Mais cherchez premièrement le royaume de Dieu et sa justice, et toutes ces choses vous seront données pardessus."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

She Explains Barrie

THERE IS NO explanation of genius; it is the rarest and most mysterious thing in the world, and while its presence and its effects are as obvious as the weather, its origin is beyond knowledge and guesswork. Yet it is always interesting to trace some of its beginnings and make a record of certain influences.

So far as there is any key to the mystery of Barrie, it is to be found in a woman, Margaret Ogilvy. She was his mother. During the years of his intimate association with her in his childhood and early youth, she exercised a powerful influence upon him. . . .

In reading the plays of Barrie, I have a feeling that during their composition his mother was present; not merely telling him what to retain and what to delete, but useful as Maggie was to John Shand. I cannot read *Quality Street, What Every Woman Knows, The Legend of Leonora, Mary Rose*, without feeling that the knowledge born of reverence came from Margaret Ogilvy. She herself was Maggie, Leonora, and Mrs. Morland, in her humor, in her wit, in her secret delight in self-effacement, in her infallible knowledge of the difference between good and evil. . . .

We learn more of Barrie's methods in play-composition by reading his biography of his mother than by studying his "technique," or by hunting "sources."—From William Lyon Phelps' Introduction to "Representative Plays of J. M. Barrie." (New York: Scribner.)

Morning at Marrakech

THE *S. S. France* put her nose against the quay at Casablanca, glad as a mare after a hard gallop to come to rest in a familiar stall. January happened to be stormy that year. Steel-gray seas had tumbled fiercely around our ship, the whole way southward from New York. The *France* and all aboard her were relieved to stand on steady, harbor water. A lot of us were leaning on the deck-rail, watching the sailors whirl the great cables, wind them around the dock-cleats. In a minute, the gangplank would rattle down and we'd be able to step ashore!

Just then the Philadelphia architect bustled up, full of zest as a boy.

"Who wants to run down to Marrakech for overnight? I've just chartered a bus. My wife and daughter are going. How about you and your sister?"

Of course, Susan and I said "Yes." The architect had a passion for the Gothic and a lad's love of adventure. It was fun to see things in his company and to hear his enthusiastic comments. He was keen to see the Great Tower at Marrakech, and to find some green Moorish tiles for a garden-house he was planning.

* * *

Within an hour, on that January afternoon, we were rolling through the pseudo-European city known in Spanish as Casablanca, White House, which, twisted into Arabic, the natives name Dar El Beide. Though most of it is modern, the French have left untouched the core of a far older settlement.

Through the broad, new streets we rolled and out onto primeval plain! A strange quiet fell over the bus as our eyes searched the beautiful, harsh landscape so unlike anything we'd ever seen. With startling speed, two thousand years had dropped away and we were moving back through history. Like a frightened green beetle, the bus scurried along the macadam road—a French-built road which was our only link with the world of the twentieth century. Somewhere behind, at the beginning of it, lay the luxurious liner, a phantom now. Only the stark land around us was real!

* * *

Across it moved the dwarfed figures of men plowing—plowing as their fathers' fathers had plowed with a crooked stick. A stick whose crook made shallow furrows; yet already patches of grain were sprouting, pushing up slender, emerald blades through the ruddy soil. With deliberate, unmatched step a camel and a donkey moved side by side, pulling this primitive plough; or an ox and an ass maybe—any sort of yoke-mates a man might own. Oddly, tall shadows and short shadows progressed together over the fields, whose vast space made even the camels look miniature.

Here and there clusters of huts rose, ringed with hedges of thorn. The huts were conical, seemed just huge beehives set upon the red soil. The thorn rings were high and dangerous to prowling beasts—neither panther nor hyena could push in between their prongs! Here, by night, the plainsmen's cattle and children could sleep safely. Now and then the bus swerved to let a stately camel pass—a camel whose haughty nose proclaimed us as upstarts! From time immemorial, this trail had been his. It was the metal beetle which must make way, not he! Upon his hump, fresh-cut twigs were bundled to stick out pannier-wise from his ribs. These twigs were the only firewood in that treeless region.

* * *

The land twisted up into hills—dun, stone-covered slopes touched with the last tongues of sun. Still as stones, shepherds sat among their sheep. The clothes of the shepherds and the fleece of the sheep seemed of one color with the slope. It was the black heads of lively goats that betrayed the presence of the flocks. The herders didn't turn their heads. They sat with an air of eternal timelessness. Their forefathers had never heard a motor-car buzz across the land, but had watched greater things. The eyes of shepherds are fixed on the wheeling seasons, the bursts of calendulas running in live gold among the stones, the green blades and purple blooms of iris which rise beside streams when snows melt and come singing down from the Atlas Mountains. These are the things which matter to herding men, not a scurrying creature carrying strangers, a creature here today and gone tomorrow, with no part in the eternal plan.

It was dark when we reached Marrakech. The soft branches of peppertrees brushed the top of the car as it hummed along the curved street into the grounds of the Hotel Mamounia, whose doors opened upon light and color. The broad hall smelled of fruits and of fine Moroccan leather. Bright hassocks were standing about and sprays of ripe dates hung from Moorish jars.

* * *

Before dawn, we were wakened; unfamiliar sound penetrated our sleep. Our heads started up from our pillows, listening. Indefatigably, interminably it seemed, the muezzins were casting from unwearied throats a summons to the new day. We wrapped ourselves in blankets and went out on the east-facing balcony. With thudding persistency, the eerie call fell on the chill air, undulated from tower to unseen tower across the town, muffled still in night.

We shivered, wondering how long human voices and darkness could endure.

Then suddenly, like phantoms, olive trees slipped forward and cypresses shook their spires free from shadow. The east grew gold. The towers rose against it. Light flooded over mysterious Marrakech, standing here at the mountains' feet since 1060 A. D., half-a-dozen years before ever William the Conqueror saw England!

LUCY EMBURY

Before the Plow

I am the fourth who has walked today
To the village, along this way;
Though I did not see them starting out,
I know those others, without a doubt.
One, the first, was a tall young man;
Cutting across a field, he ran
Where a hill bisects the road, and so
His trip was longer but not so slow.
The second one out, not far past dawn,
Came, I think, with a lingering yawn,
His small feet dragged, and he did not look
For a shorter cut—he carried a book.
The third of the travelers passing here
Had a wary eye and a listening ear,
And more than once he recrossed the trail
With a startled flirt of his cotton tail.
These are the three of telltale habit,
A man, a boy, and a hungry rabbit,
These are the three who have gone today
Before me over this quiet way,
And I like to read, as I walk alone,
Past empty pasture and buried stone,
The stories their steps have spelled below
In the secret language of the snow.

BARBARA OVERTON

Londoners Who Loved Liberty

IN THIS LONDON of the walls and a bridge, standing beside the river Thames, the people loved liberty and freedom, law and justice. To defend the truth and the right, and to preserve their independence, they were ready both to pay and to fight. When William the Conqueror failed to subdue them, he gave them a charter instead, and confirmed their ancient rights:

"I declare to you that I will that ye be of all the laws worthy that ye were in King Edward's day. And I will that every child be his father's heir after his father's day and I will not suffer that any man offer you any wrong."

King John, again, had to recognize the force and power of London when he set his seal to Magna Charta:

"The City of London shall have all her ancient liberties and free customs, both by land and water."

As one of the barons selected for the task, the Lord Mayor carried out the provisions of that foundation of English liberty. Ever and always, throughout the long history of London, a traditional resolve on the part of the people to secure and defend freedom, right, and justice, never failed to find expression. It made the dominant factor in the story.

However jealous of London's place and influence rulers and governors might be, they could only trifle with the city at their peril, as from time to time some of them discovered. When sovereigns taxed heavily, or threatened freedom, the citizens hit back, and hit back hard. Kings, queens, and parties had to learn that without the good will of the capital none of them could succeed. They had to remember, too, that London placed worthy monarchs on the throne, and deposed those who failed in their mission; for in the art of making and breaking kings the citizens ultimately owned a unique record, extending from the support of Edmund Ironside to the restoration of Charles II, from the fall of Edward II to the hurried departure of James II for France.—SYDNEY R. JONES, in "London Triumphant." (New York: The Studio Publications.)

The Third Largest Collection of Music in the World

I WAS IN PARIS, and one day I trotted over to the Bibliothèque Nationale. Putting on my most musical expression, I said in French to one of the librarians: "I am so delighted, as an American, to be here again to enjoy your great music collection. You see we have no great national music library." I had expected his face to be wreathed in smiles at my handsome compliment, but something was wrong.

He replied: "You have been misinformed, Madame. Your own national library has the third largest collection of music in the world. Considering how famous it is in Europe I am astonished that so many Americans seem never to have heard of it."

This surprising piece of news spurred me to an investigation. When I got home to America I boldly called up Mr. Carl Engel, who at that time was at the head of the music division of the Library of Congress. I asked him if he would waste an hour the following week having lunch with an ignorant friend of his. . . .

He laid all the credit for its beginnings on Mr. Oscar G. Sonneck. . . . One day, way back in 1902, Mr. Sonneck trudged into the Library of Congress with a heavy bibliography of early American music. He asked Dr. Putnam whether there was any hope that the Government might print it.

Dr. Putnam felt that the Library couldn't do anything for Mr. Sonneck, but he strongly suspected that Mr. Sonneck could do a great deal for the Library, so he hired him on the spot as first chief of the music division. Mr. Engel is not one to exaggerate, and from the many things he told me about the work of this new staff member, I gather that no termite ever set to work with greater energy or method at his destructive job than Mr. Sonneck did at his constructive one, which involved eating his way right through the Library and leaving behind him a trail of splendid bibliographies and catalogues of music. These are issued by the Library, and cover a whole range of musical subjects, such as operas, orchestral scores, symphonic works, books on music published before 1800, and a bewildering amount of other musical lore. . . . In fact, the music division of the Library stands ready to answer every sort of musical question, no matter how solemn or frivolous. . . .

"All kinds of people flock to it," he said. "You may find there a group of school children, white and colored, sitting at a table trying to write their Harmony exercises or copy out bits of scores for their school work. At another table you may see Professor Edward J. Dent of Cambridge, England, delving into the Library's unique and extraordinary collection of opera libretti, in order to finish his book on early *opéra comique*. Had he tried to get the necessary information abroad, he would have had to visit ten or twelve European libraries, and this would have consumed more time and money than were needed to cross the Atlantic and complete the work in Washington."—From "Music with a Feather Duster," by ELIZABETH MITCHELL. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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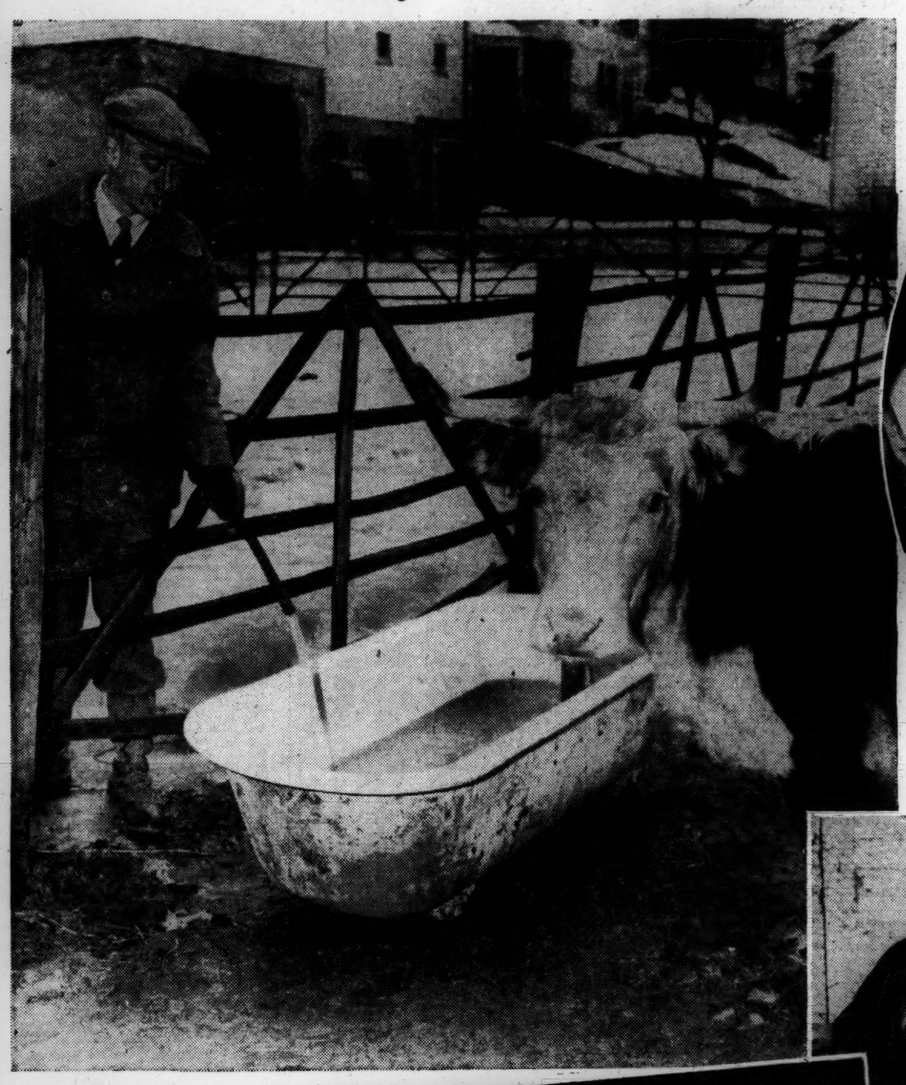
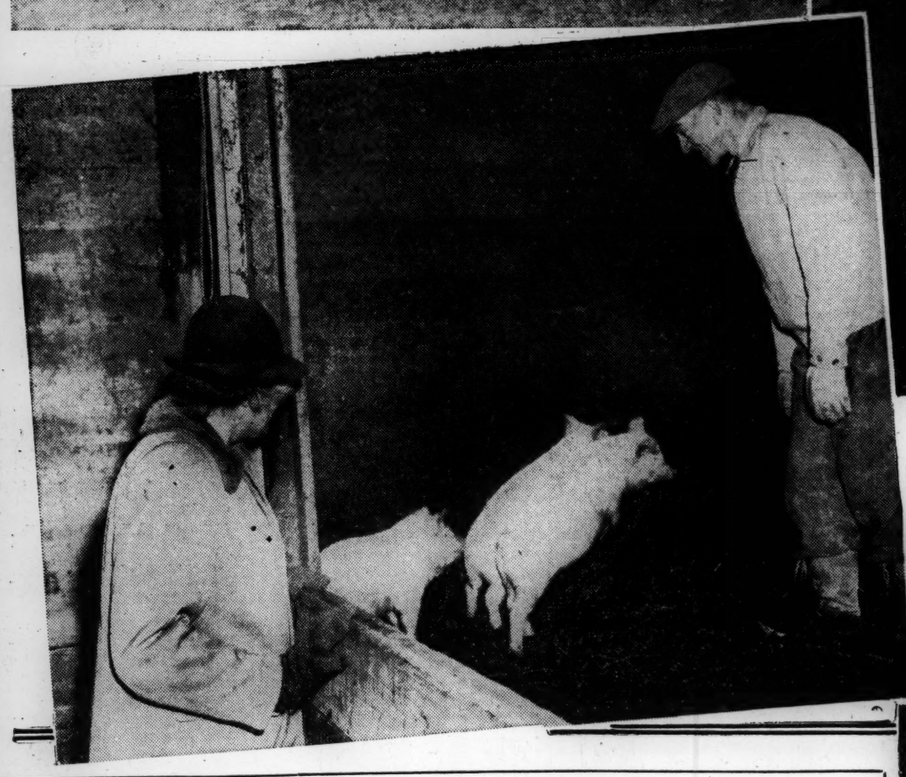
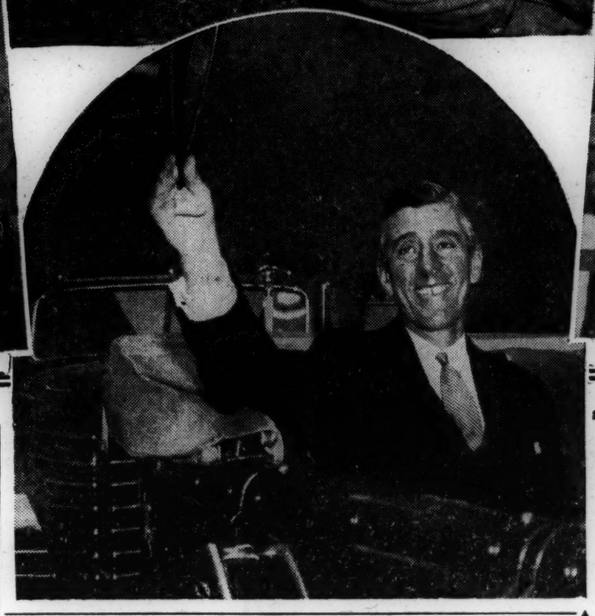
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1943

A Day on the Farm With the Bay State's First Citizen







Staff; Wide World

Intimate Message: Washington

Willow Run Plant Like Hollywood Production ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

It is hard to give an idea of the immensity of the Ford Willow Run bomber plant. If some imaginative Hollywood set designer had been told to go ahead and give his version of what a Ford mass-production plant would be like—a plant turning out airplanes instead of autos—he might have dreamed the thing up.

Otherwise nobody could have done it but Mr. Ford.

The Office of War Information has just got out a report on production at Willow Run. Actual figures cannot be printed for war reasons. Production, it is announced, is meeting the current War Department schedule, but even so that is only "a small fraction" of the plant's ultimate potential.

The OWI got out its statement, it says, because so many rumors were afloat about Willow Run. One put output fantastically high; another put it ridiculously low. The fact is, production is picking up and should continue to gather speed every month from now on and, says OWI, "peak production may be attained within a year." Ford officials hope to hit full production by late this summer or fall.

Meantime, they are turning out some big bombers and parts that go trundling off for final assembly elsewhere.

Chairman Truman of the Senate Investigating Commitee today ordered an inquiry into the situation as well as that at the Curtiss-Wright plant at Columbus.

"There has been so little production at either plant as to amount to virtually none," he told reporters.

The big difficulty right now is manpower. Undoubtedly, the OWI says, production could have been got under way quicker if the plant had been smaller. The very immensity of the thing held back the initial start. Two years ago the place was farmland. Now the plant extends over the landscape and bombers are coming out. Ford engineers believe that, once started on full production, they can overtake the initial advantage which a smaller plant has. The technical and engineering difficulties of the problem are discussed by OWI. Right at present, however, the biggest problem of all is manpower.

Willow Run employs 30,000 persons, one third of them women, and ultimately it may have more than 50,000, with 50 per cent women. Original plans mentioned 100,000, but this figure has been scaled down. One of the difficulties in getting workers is the housing and transportation problem around Willow Run.

An isolated site was picked to secure a good airfield. The site is about 17 miles west of Dearborn and some 25 miles from the center of Detroit. Originally, the Government proposed to build a model Greenbelt town with high school, shops and all, to shelter some 55,000 persons. This was stoutly opposed, however.

Like many big cities Detroit faces an acute problem of residents moving away, leaving city taxes and empty buildings behind them. Wayne County is Democratic also, while Washtenaw County, site of Willow Run, is predominantly Republican. There are some who did not want to see political lines upset. But above all, the building of a new town that size would require all sorts of critical war materials, it was argued, so the upshot was the housing plan was scaled down, to the great disappointment of a number of eager young architects who wanted to place an idealized "Bomber City" beside Willow Run. So-called "temporary" housing was substituted on a minimum basis. Incidentally, there may be as many as 20,000 trailers now in the four counties comprising the Detroit region.

The OWI does not go into all this, but it does point out that the most pressing difficulty at Willow Run is manpower and that the size of the plant and its isolated location have "created a severe housing and transportation problem." It says, "The average Willow Run worker travels more than 20 miles each way to and from work, and the overwhelming majority travel by automobile. There is a severe lack of family-type housing in the area."

The OWI thinks the manpower problem apt to continue. "Employees have quit because they had to travel too far to work, or because they wished to be nearer their families, or because of the lack of adequate housing. Each worker who quits makes it necessary to train a replacement."

Obviously, this is a problem born of the war. It is too soon to say whether it was a mistake to give up Willow Run's adjacent "Bomber City." Judgment must be suspended also on whether designs of bombers, with their rapidly evolving patterns, can be "frozen" long enough in war to make mass production practicable. Certainly the experiment is worth trying and the country should be grateful to Mr. Ford, who is the only man who could try it. Ford engineers and production men, it should be added, are fully confident of success.

To Change the Subject:

By Mary Hornaday

You can start a good argument any hour of the day or night just by saying, "I like the WAAC hat," or "I don't like the WAVES hat."

Women's hats always an object for violent likes and dislikes, never have had quite the violent raking over they have since they entered the services.

What's more, the larger the ranks of the WAVES and WAACS grows the more definite grows the public's like or dislike of their headgear.

Thus far the Army and Navy nurses have escaped much of the feeling that has been stirred up over WAAC and WAVES hats. Some way the service they are rendering on the battlefronts of the world has elevated them above such flighty discussions as to whether their overseas caps or summertime automobile bonnets are suitable.

Designing a military-looking hat that will fit every kind of face—moon, oval, youthful, or bespectacled—has proved to be one of the most difficult jobs ingenious American designers ever have undertaken.

The WAAC hat with its stiff high crown looks fine over the chiseled features of director Oveta Culp Hobby and the soft-brimmed bowler of the WAVES tones in nicely with the rounded rose and curly bob of Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee of the WAVES. But when the design is multiplied by the thousands and assigned to fat and thin faces with snub and acquiline noses in a variety of different combinations, the result is not always so good.

You can't get military officials to even hint that either the WAAC or WAVES hat isn't becoming, but if you watch their actions you can gather that some of the first hats now are looked upon as landmarks to be left behind as rapidly as possible.

For instance, a few days ago, Miss Dorothy Shaver, Vice-President of New York's Lord & Taylor, now consultant to the Army's Quartermaster Corps, put on a style show in Washington of the new wardrobe she helped to design for globe-trotting Army nurses, admittedly in the hope of luring more nurses into Uncle Sam's service.

All the reporters watched for the hat. It appeared—and was immediately pronounced "the best one yet." It resembles the old-fashioned boy's cap with visor and folded crown, except the crown has been raised in front to make room for the Army officer's insignia, and the sides have been shaved off so as not to protrude beyond the temples.

Miss Shaver still was loyal to the WAAC cap, which, she said, had served an important purpose in making women look military and getting the public accustomed to the idea that women could be used in the Army. She admitted the new nurse's hat would look better on more women.

Real test of WAAC and WAVES patriotism will come this spring, when hats with flowers and veils blossom again. Unthinkingly, I took a WAVE to lunch the other day at a store where they had a style show. "I always used to wear flowers in my hair"—she recalled.

The Country Speaks: Dover, Mass.

Grass-Roots Governor ..... *By Everett M. Smith*

When I called on the Governor of the Commonwealth that Sunday morning, naturally I wore my good shoes. It was a mistake.

To get the pictures of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall engaged in week-end chores on his farm, I plowed through snow and oozing barnyard muck.

The Bay State's Chief Executive waved a cordial greeting as I approached. "What would you like to have me doing?" he asked.

I knew that, in advocating "Logs for Victory," he had urged all farmers in the State to cut every marketable tree in their woodlands. So I suggested a possible turn at wood chopping.

This was perfectly agreeable. But, before going over to the wood lot, he led me to a long row of poultry houses, where he maintains several prize-winning flocks. Sue, his youngest daughter, clad in blue dungarees, obligingly held her cap for eggs.

Noting a fat brown biddie still on the nest, I suggested that they move over a bit to include her in the picture. The Governor was quick to acquiesce, but added with a smile that "if any Oregon farmer should see that picture, he'd know it was staged—that it was not the proper time of day to be gathering eggs."

Mr. Saltonstall is like that. He wanted the pictures to be truthful in every respect.

But, most Boston cameramen will tell you that when it comes to portraying the Governor at his best, their cameras invariably understate the truth. He's much better looking than his pictures.

From the hen house we went across to the barnyard. An old bath tub there serves well as a watering trough. "You'd better let me get you some boots," said Dover's "Yankee Squire," as he saw me enter the gate, intent upon getting one of the cows into the picture, too.

On the way through the horse barn, I caught my first glimpse of Pinkie. It was not to be my last. A huge dray animal, whose outdoor work had provided a comfortably long coat of white hair, Pinkie was duly grateful to me, I think, for the extra measure of grain which paid for his picture being taken. But, more of Pinkie later.

By this time, the charming hostess of "the farm" had joined us. Instantly she noticed the patched and well-worn coat her husband was wearing. "Surely, you never had your pictures taken in that," she admonished with a smile. And it was not until he had changed into a sports jacket that she consented to pose with him by Leverett, Junior's saddle horse.

Inquiring about their eldest son, they replied that they heard from him often. He's a corporal with the Army Engineers at Fort Belvoir, Va.

But, not a word was said as to the other children. The Saltonstalls are like that. Rarely does one learn that three of their children are in service. Besides Leverett, Junior, Peter is a private, first class, with the United States Marines somewhere in the South Pacific, and Emily is a Wave at Madison, Wis., where she recently graduated with high honors in radio work. Bill (15) is away at school, and Sue remains with her parents.

On another occasion—during the January inaugural which was this Republican Governor's third in a mugwump state—the children had been mentioned to Mrs. Saltonstall. "No, they are not all here," was all she would say. "But they'll be back . . ."

As we mushed through the soft snow toward the woods, Mrs. Saltonstall was most solicitous over the fact that I was not as suitably shod as the others. But I didn't mind. I was enjoying myself.

Without delay, this wood-cutting Governor—tall, lanky, and in many ways resembling the famed rail-splitter of another wartime era—selected his tree, a tall birch.

A few well-aimed blows with the ax he had brought along and the tree was down, and, with Mrs. Saltonstall and Sue to gather the branches, more fuel for the home fires soon found its way to a growing pile.

"Well, I guess that about tells the story," said my host, "unless you can think of anything else you'd like."

"How about the pigs?" queried John Saunders, a worker on the farm who had accompanied us.

And so it was that my final picture took us to the pen beneath the barn, where several fine porkers someday will help relieve the meat shortage.

As I prepared to leave, the Governor suggested that I had better head out around the driveway. "It will be easier than trying to back your car around here."

But—it proved otherwise. An icy incline, an unfamiliar curve. I found myself firmly stuck in a snowdrift. "Don't worry, Pinkie will haul you out," assured my host.

And so it was that, a few minutes later at the steering wheel, I wished that I might get just one more picture. The man whom I had grown so accustomed to photographing in evening clothes at State functions was bending over, wrapping a chain around the car's front bumper. He then took the reins and clucked to Pinkie. Straining at the traces, that faithful animal soon had the car on bare ground.

The Saltonstalls are like that.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 1,835,840
1943 volume to date 30,353,636
1942 volume to date 17,241,415

Average Price of 60 Stocks
Compiled by the Associated Press

Monday	45.1	Prev day	44.8
Month ago	42.7	Year ago	37.1
'42-3 high	44.8	'42-3 low	32.0

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	57	57	57	
Adams Exp (.45e)	28	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
Adams-Millis 1/4g	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Addressograph (1)	2	17½	17¼	17¾	— ¼
Air Reduction (1a)	3	41¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	15	4	4	4	
Alb&Susq (7½) †	10	92	92	92	+4½
Allegheny Corp	39	1	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	6	7¾	7⅞	7¾	— ⅛
Alleg pf $30 ww	1	17	17	17	— ¼
Allegheny pr pf	17	22½	22⅛	22¼	— ¼
Alleg Lud Stl (2e)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Allen Indust (¾ae)	4	149	148¾	149	
Al Chem & Dye 6a	2	171½	173⅛	171½	— ¼
Allied Mills (1e)	4	7¾	7⅞	7¾	
Allied Strs (.15g)	19	31	30⅜	31	
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¼g	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Amal Leather	1	76¼	75	76¼	+1¼
Amerada Pet (2)	1	25⅞	25	25	— ⅞
Am Ag Chem 1.20a	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	— ⅝
Am Airlines (1½e)	1	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
Am Bank N (.10g)	3	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
Am Bk N pf (3) †	120	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
Am Bosch (¾ae)	2	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
Am Br Shoe 1.70e	18	34¾	34½	34½	— ¾
Am Br S pf 5¼ †	70	130	129½	130	+ ¾
Am Cable & Rad	12	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Am Can (3)	6	83	82¾	83	+ ¼
Am Can pf (7) †	20	176	176	176	+ ¾
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	13	28⅞	28¾	28⅝	— ½
Am C&F pf 8.29g	3	65	64½	65	+ ⅜
Am Chicle (4a)	1	96¾	96½	96½	— ¼
Am Ch & Cab (2)	4	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Am Crystal S 21½e	19	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
Am C S 6%pf 6 †	30	99⅞	99¾	99⅞	+ ⅛
Am Distill	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Am Encaustic Til	14	27⅛	27⅛	26	— ¼
Am Export L (2)	1	26	26	27⅛	
Am & For Power	22	27⅛	23¼	44½	
Am&FP 56pf ¾ak	1	44½	44½	53	+ ⅞
Am&FP $7pf 7/8k	3	53⅜	53	8⅜	+ ⅛
Am & F P 2 pf	20	83¼	81½	33	— 1
Am-Hawaii SS (3)	2	33	33	⅛	— ⅛
Am Hide&Leather	10	3⅝	3½	35½	— ⅛
Am Hide&L pf (3)	1	35½	35½	55½	+ ⅛
Am Home P (2.40)	1	55½	55¼	3	— ¼
Am Ice	1	3	3	6	— ¼
Am International	7	6	6	45	— ½
Am Inv pf 2½ †	40	45	45	87⅛	
Am Locomotive	16	5⅛	5	31½	
Am Loco pf (7e)	3	31½	31	133¼	
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	7	13⅞	13¾	23	+ ¼
Am Metal (1)	21	23	22¾	29	
Am News 1.80 †	80	25⅛	24	24¼	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	132	2½	2¼	24	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	9	24½	23⅞	20⅝	— ⅜
Am P & L $5 pf	9	20¾	20⅜	77⅞	— ⅛
Am Rad&St S .15g	68	77⅞	75⅞	117⅞	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill .20g	28	11⅞	11¾	62⅜	+2⅛
Am R M pf 4½ †	650	64⅝	62⅜	11	— ⅛
Am Safety Raz ¾ae	2	11	10¾	133¼	+ ⅛
Am Seating (1e)	14	13⅞	13⅝	29	— ⅛
Am Ship Bldg 3e †	120	29¾	29	40⅛	— ¼
Am Smelt & R (2)	15	40¼	39⅞	148½	— ½
Am Sm & R pf 7 †	20	148½	148½	40¾	
Am Snuff Co (.60g)	2	40¾	40¾	23¼	— ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 1/2g	14	23¼	23	13	
Am Stores 1/2g	4	13	13	20¼	
Am Sug Ref 1½2g	5	20¼	19¾	57	+ ⅛
Am Sugar pf (7)	2	97	96½	25¼	+ ⅛
Am Sum Tob (2e)	2	25¼	25	136	+ ⅛
Am Tel&Tel (9)	19	126	135⅛	52	— ¼
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	52	52	53	+ ¼
Am Tob B (3a)	12	53	52½	139¼	— ⅝
Am Type Fdrs	11	8¾	8	8⅜	— ¼
Am Viscose (1/2g)	10	34⅝	34⅜	118½	— ½
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	118½	118½	4⅜	
Am Water Works	53	5	4⅞	5	
Am Wat W 1pf (6)	2	61½	61½	61⅛	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	93	61¼	63½	5⅛	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (8e)	18	1⅜	5⅜	49	
Am Zinc L & S	1	49	49	27	— ¼
Am Z pr pf 1¼ak	30	27¼	27	12¼	+ ¼
Anaconda (2½e)	12	12¼	12	25⅛	
Andes Copper (1)	5	2¾	2⅝	38	+ ⅞
A P W Paper	5	38	37¼	110½	
Arch-Dan-M (1/2g)	1	110½	110½	37⅛	— ¼
Armour Del pf (7)	37	4	37⅛	53	— ¾
Armour Illinois	3	53	53	34	— ¾
Armour Ill pr pf	8	34½	34	73⅝	
Armstrong Ck 1/4g	7	7¾	7⅝	68	+3½
Assd Dry Gds 1/2g	1	68	68	46¼	+1¼
Assd D Gd 2pf (7)	26	46½	46¼	46½	+ ⅛
Atch T&SF (1½2g)	3	73½	73¼	73¼	
Atch T&SF pf (5)	8	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
Atl Coast Line 2e	1	26	26	54	— ¼
Atl G&W Indies 3e	1	54	54	21¾	— ¼
Atl G&W In pf 5e	4	22⅛	21¾	87⅛	— ¼
Atl Refining (.15g)	4	87⅛	87⅛	64½	— ¾
Atlas Corp (1/4g)	20	6¼	6⅜	6⅝	— ⅛
Atls Powd (3/4g)	6	65	64¼	33	— ⅛
Atlas Tack (1/4g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	32	— 1
Aust Nich pr A †	20	33	33	4¼	
Aviation Co (1/4e)	109	4⅜	4¼	123⅛	— ¼
Balo Loco ct (1e)	29	13	12¾	4	
Balt & Ohio	17	4⅛	4	73⅛	
Balt & Ohio pf	17	7⅜	7⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	2	6¾	6¾	43	+ ¾
Bang&A pf 2½ak †	10	43	43	12½	+ ¼
Barber Asphalt	9	12½	12¼	8	
Barker Bros (1/2e)	3	14¼	14⅛	147⅛	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	10	14¼	14¾	26⅜	+ ⅜
Bath Ir Wks (2e)	8	15	14¾	77⅞	— ⅛
Beatrice Cream 1a	1	26⅜	26⅜	97⅛	
Beld-Hem (.80)	6	10	13¼	133⅛	— ⅛
Ben Airc (2e)	7	13½	36⅜	26½	— ½
Bendix Aviat 3¾ae	21	36⅞	15¾	15½	
Benef Ind L 1½2e	5	15½	15¼	10	
Best Foods (.60)	14	10¾	26¾	27	
Best & Co (1.60a)	7	27	59½	59¾	+ ¼
Beth Steel (1½2g)	17	60	115½	116	+ ¾
Beth Steel pf (7)	3	116		173⅛	
Black & Deck 1.60	3	17⅜	17¼	7¼	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	12	7⅜	7¼	16½	
Bliss & Lau 1½2e	1	16½	16⅜	9¾	— ¼
Bloomingde .20g †	60	10¾	9¾	16⅜	— ⅛
Boeing Airp (1e)	14	16⅝	16⅜	45½	— ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 3e	5	45¾	45½	42½	+ ⅜
Bon Ami B 2½2 †	9	42½	42¼	19	— ⅛
Bond Stores(1.60)	9	19½	19	15½	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.30g)	32	24	23¾	29½	— ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	12	29⅝	29⅜	21	— ⅛
Brew Co Am (2)	1	21	21	107⅛	+ ⅜
Bridgeport Brass 1	29	11	10½	24	
Briggs Mfg (2)	19	24⅞	24	36⅝	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	36⅝	36⅝	14	
Bklyn & Qu Trans	14	⅛	⅛	1¼	
Bklyn-Man Tr	6	1¼	1¼	127⅛	— ¼
Bklyn Un Gas(1/2e)	14	127⅛	12½	38	+1
Brown Shoe (2)	1	38	38	14½	— ¼
Brunsw-Balke 1/4g	4	14⅜	14½	8¼	
Bucyrus-Erie 1/2e	10	8¾	8⅜	106½	
Bucy-E 7%pf 7 †	10	106½	106½	4⅜	
Budd Mfg	21	4⅜	4¼	84¼	— ⅜
Budd Mfg pf †	90	85	84¼	8⅜	
Budd Wheel (1e)	8	8¾	8⅝	22¼	— ⅜
Bullard Co (2½2e)	2	22½	22⅜	28	— ½
Bulova Watch (2)	2	28	28	22⅝	
Burling Mills .35g	12	22¾	22½	56½	
Bul Mills pf 2¾a	1	56½	56½	55¼	— ½
Burl M pf 2¾a ctd	1	55¼	55¼	54	— ⅛
Burl M 2½pf 2½2	1	54	54	103⅛	— ⅛
Burr Add M (.60)	22	10¾	10½	41⅛	
Bush Terminal	32	4¼	4⅛	48¼	— ⅛
Bush T pf (6) †	20	48¼	48	28⅜	— ⅛
Bush TB pf2½ak †	60	28⅜	28	6¾	
Butler Bros (.15g)	8	6¾	6¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Butte C&Z (1/4e)	1	3¾	3¾	11½	— ⅜
Byers A M Co	12	11⅝	11⅜	75½	
Byers pf 1.82k †	20	75½	75½	17¼	— ⅜
Byron Jack (1/4g)	3	17¼	17⅛	24¾	— ¼
Calif Pack (1½2)	6	25	24¾	1	
Callahan Z-Lead	133	1⅛	1	7½	
Calumet&Hec (1)	8	7½	7⅜	17¼	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy 1¼ae	4	17¼	17	43	— ⅛
Can Dr G A (.60)	6	167⅛	16⅝	6½	— ⅛
Can Pacific	1	6¼	6½	6	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	6	6	6	51	
Carc C&O (5) †	120	91½	91	29½	— ¼
Carpenter Stl 2½ae	1	29½	29½	43⅛	
Carriers&Gen .20e	3	4⅛	4⅛	89¾	—1½
Case (J I) Co (7e)	2	90	89¾	134	+1
Case (JI) pf 7 †	50	134	134	44½	— ⅛
Caterpil Tract (2)	23	45	44½	287⅝	
Celanese Corp (2)	3	29⅛	28⅞	97½	— ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	40	97¾	97½	11	— ¼
Celotex Corp (1½2)	14	11	10¾	86½	
Celotex Cp pf 5 †	20	86½	86½	19¾	— ¼
Cent Foundry .10o	18	3⅛	2⅞	3	
Cent Viol Sug 2½2e	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	15	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	15	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6%pf †	240	40¼	39½	39⅞	— ⅜
Chain Belt (1/4g)	3	18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
Champ P&F pf 1/4a	4	19¼	19	101	
Champ P&F pf 6 †	90	101	101	67⅛	— ¼
Chemo P&F pf 6 †	90	101	101	33¼	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3a)	21	37	36¾	87⅛	
Chi & E Ill	1	3¼	3¼	87⅛	
Chi & E Ill A 59o	1	87⅛	87⅛	25⅝	
Chi Great West	5	25⅛	23⅝	12¾	
Chi Grt W pf 1¼ar	5	123¼	12⅝	9	
Chi Mail Order ½e	2	9	8⅞	173⅛	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	7	173⅛	17¼	1¼	— ⅛
Chi Rk Is & Pac	22	¾	⅝	3⅛	— ⅛
Chi R I 6%pf	7	1¼	1⅛	11¼	
Chi R I 7%pf	7	1⅝	1½	11½	
Chickasha Cot 0 ↓	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Childs Co	8	2	2	2	
Chrysler Cp (3½2e)	15	73¼	73⅛	73⅝	— ⅛
City Ice&F (1.20)	4	13⅛	13	13⅜	
City Stores	1	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Clark Equip (3)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	—1½
Clev&Pitt 3½ †	40	85	85	85	—1
Clev&Pitt spl 2 †	50	50½	50½	50½	+1
Climax Mol 1.20a	9	42¾	42⅛	42½	— ¼
Cluett Peab 2¼ae	1	35¼	99½	99½	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola (3a)	1	95½	18	18	
Colgate-P-P 1⅛a	14	18⅛	18	20⅛	
Collins & Aik	2	20⅜	20	3¼	
Col & South †	70	3¼	3⅛	4	
Col & Sou 2pf †	170	4	4	16½	— ⅛
Col Fuel&Iron 1/4g	5	16½	16⅛	17⅝	— ⅛
Colum Br A (.30g)	3	17¾	17½	3	— ⅛
Colum Br B (.30g)	5	17⅞	3	3⅛	— ⅛
Colum G & El	234	3⅜	3⅛	47¾	— ¼
Col G&E5%pf5 †	30	47¾	47¼	51½	— ¼
Col G&E 6%pf 6	5	51½	50¼	11⅜	
Colum Pict (1/2e)	2	11⅜	11½	33	— ⅛
Col Pict pf (2¾4)	2	33½	33	29¾	+ ¼
Comi Credit (3)	14	30	29¾	32¾	— ⅜
Comi Invest Tr (3)	21	33¼	32⅝	108	— ½
Com I T cv pf 4½	1	108	108	12⅛	+ ⅛
Comi Solvents .60e	48	12¼	11⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Com'wlth & South	326	⅞	⅞	42	
Comw & Sou pf	21	42¼	41¾	24¼	
Com'wlth Ed .35g	60	24⅝	24¼	50	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	5	19⅜	18	42	
Consol Aircraft	57	18¼	18	13⅛	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½2e	8	13½	13⅛	99	—1
Con C pr pf 6½2 †	70	99	99	5½	
Cons Coppermn .45e	8	5⅜	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Cons Edison (1.60)	57	18⅛	96¼	96⅜	— ½
Cons Edison pf (5)	3	96½	96⅛	11¼	— ⅛
Consol Film Ind	21	1⅜	10⅜	10½	
Cons Film In pf 1e	6	10½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	5	2⅝	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Consol Oil (3½)	50	8⅞	8¾	9⅛	— ¼
Consolidation Coal	4	9⅛	9	97¼	+ ⅛
Consum Ppf 4½2 †	20	97¼	97¼	19¾	— ⅛
Container Corp ¼ag	9	19⅞	19½	6	— ⅛
Cont Baking 1/2g	21	6¼	6	32	— ⅛
Cont Can (¼g)	6	32¼	32	8¾	— ⅛
Cont Diam F .65e	4	8⅞	8¾	42	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	42	41¾	5¼	— ⅛
Cont Motors (.55e)	33	5⅜	5¼	29⅞	
Cont Oil Del (1)	18	30	29⅝	11½	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	14	11½	11⅜	39¼	— ¾
Corn Exch 2.40 †	90	39¾	39¼	58	— ½
Corn Products 2.60	17	58¾	58	177¼	—1
Corn Prod pf 7 †	120	178	177¼	4	+ ⅛
Coty Inc (¼e)	9	4	3⅞	1¼	— ¼
Coty International	5	1½	1½	16⅜	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	28	16⅜	59	99	
Crane cv pf 5 †	40	99	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Cream of Wh 3/4g	1	18⅜	11¾	11½	— ¼
Crosley Corp 1/2e	1	11¾	11½	22¾	— ⅛
Crown C&S 1/2e	10	22⅞	22⅜	13½	— ⅛
Crown Zellerb (1)	6	13¾	13½	90½	— ⅝
Crown Zel pf 5 †	10	90½	90½	41	+ ⅝
Crown Cork pf 2¼a	2	41¼	41	33¾	— ⅛
Crucible Steel (2e)	18	34⅞	33¾	77⅛	— ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug 3/4e	12	7⅞	7¾	13⅝	— ⅛
Cudahy Pack	2	14	101	101	
Cuneo P pf 4½2 †	20	101	3¼	3½	— ½
Curtis Publishing	337	3¾	43	42	+ ½
Curtis P pr pf 3¼k	22	25⅝	24¼	25⅜	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	80	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2e	3	24¼	24	24	
Cutler-Ham 1¼ae	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Daviso Ch .60e	12	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅝
Dayt P&Lpf4½2 †	20	114	114	114	+1
Decca Records .60a	1	12½	12½	12½	
Deere & Co 1.35e	19	31⅜	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅜
Deere pf 1.40	1	15	15	15	
Deisel-W-G 1½ae	4	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
Del & Hudson	16	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	16	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
Den & R G W pf	19	1⅝	18¾	19⅛	
Detroit Edis .30g	19	19⅛	22	22	— ½
Devoe&Ray A 1	480	22½	22	28⅞	
Diamond M 1½2	4	29½	28¾	38½	— ⅛
Diam Mat pf 1¾a	4	38⅛	38¼	38½	+1
Diam T Motor (1e)	9	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Dist Co-S (h2.22)	2	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
Dixie-Vortex (1½e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Dixie-Vo-A 2½2 †	30	39⅛	39	35⅜	— ⅜
Doehler Die Cast 2	4	23½	22½	22½	—1½
Dome Min (h.40g)	12	17	16½	17	
Dow Chem (3)	4	135	134¼	134¼	— ¾
Douglas Airc (5e)	6	62	61¾	62	
Dresser Mfg (1½2e)	4	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Duplan Corp (.90e)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Duplan pf (8) †	10	116	116	116	— ¼
du Pont deN (1g)	6	146½	146	146½	+ ¼
du Pont pf (4½2)	1	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	+ ⅛
Eastern Air Lines	6	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
Eastern Roll Mill	3	154¾	153½	153½	— ½
Eastman Kodak (5)	20	179⅞	179⅞	179⅞	— ⅞
East Kod pf (6) †	3	36¼	36¼	36¼	
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	13¼	13¼	23¼	
Edis Bro Strs .80a	2	23¼	23¼	32⅞	+ ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	30	32⅞	32¼	11⅛	
El Auto-Lite 2½ae	19	11⅜	11¼	3¾	
Elec Boat (1e)	71	3⅞	3⅜	11	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	3	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	— ⅜
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	4	37	36½	37	— ¼
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	2	36⅞	36¾	36¾	
El Storage Bat (2)	2	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
El Paso N G .2.40	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	
Endicott-John (3)	16	⅛	100	100	—2½
Eng Pub Service	69	45⅛	43¼	43⅜	— ⅜
Eng P S $5 pf (5)	1	63	63	70	— 1
Eng PS2$6 pf 6 †	90	70	70	⅞	
Equit Office Bldg	5	⅝	⅝	87⅛	
Erie Railroad (1e)	14	9	8¾	83⅛	— ¼
Erie Railroad ct 1e	39	8½	83¼	43⅜	— ¼
Erie Rail pf A (5)	3	43⅜	41¼	41¼	
Eureka Vac Cl .10e	11	4¼	7½	7⅝	— ⅜
Evans Products	5	24⅞	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	5	24⅞	24¾	1⅛	— ⅛
Exchange Buffet	8	1⅜	1⅛		
Fairbanks Mor (1)	2	35¼	35	35	— ½
Fajardo Sugar (2)	3	24⅛	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
Fed Lt&Trac 1¾ae	2	11	11	11	
Fed Mining&Sm 4	22	26¼	24½	26¼	+2⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Fed Mot Truck .40	12	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Fed D Strs .45g	3	14	13¾	14	
Ferro Enam	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ¼
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	7	27¾	27	27¾	
Firestone T&R 3/4g	13	106¾	106½	106½	+ ½
Firestone T&R pf 6	4	33	32⅝	33	
First Nat Strs 2½2	11	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅝
Flinkote (¾4g)	2	28¾	28¼	28¾	+1¼
Florence Stove (2)	8	5	5	5	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl	7	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
Follans Stl pf †	70	103⅛	10¼	103⅛	
Food Fair Stores 1	4	13¾	13	13	— ⅜
Foster Wheeler	2	13¾	13	13	
Fost W 6 pf 1½2 †	40	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	1	6½	6½	50	+5
Frank Simon pf	10	50	50	36¼	— ¾
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	36¼	36¼	19¾	— ¼
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	2	19¾	19⅝	39¾	— ¼
Gair (Robt) (1/4e)	39	3¾	3⅜	33⅜	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	6	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
Gamewell Co 3e †	170	21½	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
Gar Wood Ind 1/4g	14	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Gen Am Trans (2e)	4	41½	41⅜	43⅛	+ ⅜
Gen Baking (.15g)	47	7¾	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Gen Bak pf (8) †	10	140	140	140	+2
Gen Bronze	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Gen Cable	24	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
Gen Cable A	2	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
Gen Elec (1.40)	91	35½	35	35½	
Gen Foods (.40g)	8	36½	36¼	36½	— ¾
Gen G&E A	16	⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Gen G&El cv pf	10	100	100	100	—2½
Gen Mills	2	90	89½	89½	— ½
Gen Mills 5pf 5 †	110	132	132	132	
Gen Motors 1/2g	73	48	47¾	47⅞	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	128½	128½	128½	+ ½
Gen Out Adv .20e	3	26½	26	26½	+ ⅛
Gen Out Adv A 3e	17	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (1)	8	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Gen Prim Ink .30e	30	108	108	108	
Gen Pr Ink pf 6 †	9	1	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	10	106	106	106	+1
Gen Ry Sig pf 6 †	9	16	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal 1¼a	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Gen Real & Util	1	34	34	34	+ ¾
Gen Real & Util pf	1	11	11	11	
Gen Refract 1.20e	10	20¼	19¾	19⅞	
Gen Shoe (¼4g)	8	13¼	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅜
Gen SC pf 1½k †	30	66¼	66	66	— ¼
Gen Tel (1.60)	5	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅜
Gen Time Inst (1)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
Gen Time pf 6 †	10	108½	108½	108½	
Gen Tire&Rub 1e	11	16⅞	16	16½	— ⅜
Gillette S R .45e	17	6¾	6⅛	6¼	— ¼
Gimbel Bros	10	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Glidden Co (.30g)	8	18⅞	18⅜	18½	— ¼
Gobel (Adolf)	25	1	1⅛	1	
Goebel Brew (.20)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Goodrich (BF) 1e	30	27⅞	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅛
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	4	90	88½	90	+1½
Goodyear T&R 1/2g	35	28½	27⅝	28⅜	+ ⅛
Goth Hosiery ¼e	3	5½	5¼	5¼	— ½
Graham-Paige Mot	210	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Grand Union	2	10¼	10	10	
Granite C Stl .35e	10	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40a	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ir O ct 2e	2	15¾	15⅝	15¾	
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	16	24⅜	24	24¼	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug (2)	6	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
Gt W S ug pf 7 †	70	143	143	143	
Greyhound Corp (1)	8	35½	35¼	35¼	— ⅛

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
8 2⅞s 60-55	109.17	109.17	109.17
6 2½s 58-63	100.14	100.14	100.14
8 2½s 72-67	100.21	100.21	100.21

New York City Bonds

2 3s 80	104	104	104

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
19 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	94	94	94
13 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	79¾	79⅜	79½
2 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	71	71	71
2 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	64	64	64
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 Am & For P 5s 2030	108	108	108
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	82	81¾	81¾
7 Am Int 5½s 49	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Am T&T 3½s	110	109½	110
57 Am T&T 3s 56	104⅛	102⅞	103⅛
47 Am Tobacco 3s 62	108½	108⅜	108½
3 Ang C Nitra deb 67	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝
2 Arm Del 4s 57	105¾	105½	105½
94 AT&SF 4s 95	116¼	116	116¼
10 Tr&SF aj 4s 95 st	97¾	97¾	97¾
26 AC Line clt 4s 52	78½	78⅛	78⅛
16 AC Line 4½s 64	65¼	64¾	65
4 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	34¾	34¾	34¾
59 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	63¾	63	63¾
100 B&O 95 st A	37	36¾	37
11 B&O 95 st C	41	40¾	40¾
10 B&O 2000 st D	36¾	36⅛	36¾
35 B&O 96 st F	37	36½	37
62 B&O cv 60 st	28⅛	27¾	28
34 B&O 4s 48	63	62¾	62¾
36 B&OPLE&WV 4s51st	52⅞	52¾	52½
11 B&O S W 50 st	46⅛	45¾	45¾
13 B&O S W 50 st	49¼	48¾	49¼
13 B&O TC 4s 59	66	66	66
11 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	66	66	66
4 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	103¾	103½	103½
6 BethTPa 5s 48B	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5 Ben I Loan 2¾s 56	104½	104½	104½
5 Beth Stl 3½s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Beth Stl 3s 60	44¼	44½	44¾
10 Boston&Me 4s 60	76	76	76
1 Bost&Me 4s 60	31½	31¾	31¾
9 Bos&NY Air L 4s 55	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	114¼	114⅛	114⅛
2 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	38¼	38⅛	38¼
19 Buf R&P 57 st	14½	14½	14½
1 Bur CR&No 5s 34	63	62½	63
2 Bush Term 5s 55	82⅝	82⅜	82⅝
2 Bush Term 4s 52	84½	84½	84½
5 Can Sou 5s 62	108¾	108⅝	108¾
10 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	115¼	115¼	115¼
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
2 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	113¼	113¼	113¼
2 Can Pac 6½s 46	99	99	99
2 Can Pac 5s 54	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
4 Can Pac 4½s 46	92½	92½	92½
4 Can Pac 4½s 60	76¾	76¾	76¾
4 Can Pac 4s perp	50	50	50
2 Carthage & Adir 4s 81	103¾	103½	103½
7 Celanese 3½s 62	101¼	101¼	101¼
14 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	38½	38½	38½
3 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	73¾	73¾	73¾
9 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	73¾	73¾	73¾
5 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	27½	26¾	26¾
28 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	70¾	70¾	70¾
2 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	23	23	23
5 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	59⅜	59¼	59¼
28 Cen Pac 5s 60	89⅜	88¾	88¾
44 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	24⅜	24	24
15 Cen RRNJ 5s 87	22½	22⅛	22⅜
18 Cen RRNJ 5s 87 Reg	96½	96	96
2 Certain td 5½s 48	131⅜	131⅜	131⅜
9 C&O 4½s 92	105	104¾	105
6 C&O 3½s 96 D	19	18¾	18¾
17 Chi & Alton 3s 49	78	78	78
68 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	71½	71	71¼
8 CB&Q 4½s 77	92	81½	92
38 CB&Q gen 4s 58	100¼	100⅛	100¼
3 CB&Q 4s 111 49	98	98	98
24 CB&Q 3½s 111 49	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞
66 Chi & E Ill inc 97	8⅛	8	8
6 Chi I&L 6s 66	8⅛	8	8
6 Chi I&L 5s 66	20⅞	20¾	20⅞
78 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	6	5¾	5¾
101 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4¾	4⅝	4¾
4 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	46⅞	46¾	46⅞
5 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	46	46	46
5 CM&SP gen 4s 89	43½	43½	43½
5 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	42⅝	42½	42½
40 Chi & NW 2½s 36	25¼	25	25
6 Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	37¾	37¼	37⅜
8 Chi & NW gm 5s 87	5	4⅞	4⅞
39 Chi & NW cv 4¾s 49	25	24¾	24¾
21 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	25	25	25
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	37½	37½	37½
15 Chi & NW 4s 87	37½	37	37
34 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	35	34	35
30 Chi & NW 3½s 87	24¾	24	24½
28 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
48 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	38¼	37⅞	37⅞
43 CRI & P 4s 88	35½	35½	35½
2 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	22¾	22	22¼
113 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	53	53	53
8 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	109	109	109
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	101½	101½	101½
2 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	99¾	99¼	99¾
3 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	98½	98½	98½
45 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	34½	34½	34½
1 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	51¾	51½	51¾
47 CCC&StL 4½s 77	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	68	68	68
2 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	78¼	78¼	78¼
4 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	70	69¾	70
8 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
4 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
1 Col F&I 5s 70	28⅝	28⅝	28¾
2 Col & So 4½s 80	28¼	28¼	28¼
10 Col & So 4½s 80 ct	96½	96⅛	96½
5 Columbia G 5s 52 May	94	93¾	94
15 Columbia G 5s 1961	113	112½	112⅞
18 Commwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Con Edis 3¼s 46	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	94	93⅞	94
2 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	109½	109½	109½
9 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	94½	94½	94½
2 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	29	28⅞	29
21 CubaNoRy 5½s 42 rct	59½	59⅛	59¼
77 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Del P&L 4¼s 71	25¾	25⅝	25½
51 D&R G 4s 36	6	6	6
3 D & R G West 5s 55	5¼	5¼	5¼
11 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	22	21½	21¾
33 D&RG West 5s 78	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Dul Missabe&I 3½s 62	110⅞	110¾	110¾
8 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	149	149	149
1 Ed Ill NY 5s 95	58	57½	57½
50 Erie 4½s 2015	95¼	94¾	95¼
100 Erie 4s 95	101⅜	101½	101⅜
6 Firestone T&R 3s 61	26⅛	25½	25½
9 Fla E Cst 5s 74	7⅛	7	7
10 FondaJ&G2-4s82ftd	7¼	7	7
4 Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 ct	83	83	83
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	98½	98	98
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	21	20½	21
11 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	35¼	35¼	35¼
9 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	107	106¾	106¾
2 Goodrich 4¼s 56	98	97¾	97¾
11 Gt Nor 5s 73	89⅝	89½	89⅝
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	88	88	88
42 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	101	101	101
4 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100¼	100	100¼
7 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	80¾	80¼	80¾
100 Gt Nor 3½s 87	66	66	66
5 G Bay & W deb A	9¾	9¼	9½
28 G Bay & W deb B	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 Gulf M&N 5s 50	74	73½	73½
14 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Houst'n Oil Tex 4¼s54	40¾	40½	40¾
6 Hudson Coal 5s62A	117¾	117¾	117¾
1 Huds Co Gas 5s 49	52⅛	52	52⅜
51 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	25¼	24¾	25⅛
23 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	102¾	102⅝	102¾
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	47¼	47	47¼
35 Ill Cen 3½s 52	98	97½	97⅞
6 Ill Cen 4s 51	53¼	52⅞	52⅞
4 Ill Cen 4s 52	51⅜	50⅞	50⅞
31 Ill Cen 4s 53	51	50½	50⅞
68 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45½	45¼	45⅜
38 Ill Cen2¾s 66	59	58¾	59
8 Ill Cen 5s 55	61½	61½	61½
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	50¼	50	50
18 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	45⅝	45⅛	45½
11 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	26	26	26
6 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	105	105	105
14 Inland Stl 3s 61	19¾	19¼	19¾
15 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛
28 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	30½	30¼	30¼
9 Int Gt Nor 8s 56 B	30¾	30½	30½
3 Int Gt Nor 8s 56 C	48¼	47½	47¾
1 Int Hyro El cv 6s 44	104½	104½	104½
1 Int Paper 5s 47	68⅛	67¾	67¾
5 Int T&T 4½s 52	71⅜	71¼	71¼
28 Int T&T 5s 55	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
5 Iowa Sen rfg 4s 51	96	96	96
2 Jones&LoughSt3¼s61	74	73½	73½
7 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	73½	73¼	73½
2 K C South 5s 50	64¼	64¼	64¼
15 K C South 3s 50	110½	110½	110½
5 K C Term 4s 60	87½	86¾	87½
18 Las Gas 5½s 53	87½	87½	87½
2 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	100	100	100
10 Lac Gas 5s 45	87	87	87
4 L S & M S 3½s 97	60⅜	60	60⅜
2 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	89	89	89
2 Leh & N Y 4s 45	81¼	81¼	81¼
3 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	66¾	66¾	66¾
10 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	45⅞	45½	45⅞
9 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	58½	58½	58½
7 Leh Val NY 5½s 50	39¼	39	39
6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37½	37½	37½
3 Leh Val 5s 2003 st reg	34	33½	33½
27 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32½	32½	32½
5 Leh Val 4s 203 st reg	59½	59½	59½
5 Leh Val Term 5s 51	104	104	104
3 Long Dock 3¾s 50	100	100	100
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	84½	84¼	84½
14 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	96¼	95⅞	95¾
8 Lou&N 4½s 2003	87¼	87⅞	87¼
7 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	95¾	95¾	95¾
3 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	89	89	89
8 Maine Cen 4s 45	98	98	98
15 Mich Cen 3½s 52	33¼	30¾	30¾
5 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
18 M&S L cn 5s 34 ct	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3 MSP&SSMarie 5½s 49	68	68	68
5 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	19½	19	19
6 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	18¾	18½	18⅝
40 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	45½	45¼	45½
27 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	24½	24	24⅛
52 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	39¾	39¾	39¾
21 M-K-T 4½s 78	44½	44¼	44⅜
18 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	7¾	7¾	7¾
29 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	41¼	41¼	41¼
48 Mo Pac 5s 65A	41⅜	41¼	41½
26 Mo Pac 5s 77F	41⅜	41¼	41⅜
13 Mo Pac 5s 78G	40¾	40¾	40¾
5 Mo Pac 5s 78G ct			

Sales in $1,000 — High — Low — 2:00

2 Mo Pac 5s 80H	41¼	41	41¼
25 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	41⅜	12⅜	12⅜
20 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	104	104	104
1 Monong Ry 3½s 66	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
11 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	38⅝	38¼	38⅝
4 Mor&Essex 5s 55	34½	34⅜	34½
10 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	40	39⅞	40
9 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	72	71¾	71¾
14 NashCha&StL 4s 78	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105	105	105
5 Nat Distill 3s 49	103¼	103¼	103¼
11 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	74½	74½	74½
1 N Eng RR 5s 45	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
2 New Eng T&T 5s 52	88	88	88
10 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	88	87⅞	87⅞
14 N Orl Terb 4s 53	54¼	54¼	54¼
1 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	51	51	51
5 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	45	45	45
7 NY & Putnam 4s 93	55¾	55¼	55⅜
53 NYC rfg 5s 2013	51½	51¼	51½
155 NYC 4½s 2013 A	54½	54¼	54¼
33 NYC cn 4s 98	100	99⅞	100
62 NYC 3¾s 46	72⅞	72½	72¾
30 NYC cv 3¼s 52	79	79	79
2 NYC&HR 3½s 97	57⅛	56¾	56¾
22 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	52½	52	52¼
12 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	80½	80¼	80½
14 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	67¾	67½	67½
54 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	102	102	102
4 NY Connect 3½s 65	69	69	69
4 NY Dock Co 4s 51	63½	63½	63½
2 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	41⅝	41¼	41⅜
13 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	53½	53	53
8 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	39¾	39¼	39¼
50 NYNH&H 4½s 67	35¾	35¾	35¾
3 NYNH&H 4s 55	36½	35¾	35¾
30 NYNH&H 4s 56	10¼	10¼	10¼
4 NYNH&H 4s 57	34½	34½	34½
2 NYNH&H 3½s 47	34⅝	34½	34½
13 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	8¾	8½	8½
45 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	3¾	3¾	3¾
15 NY O&W gen 4s 55	11	10⅝	10⅞
40 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
5 Norf&Sou cv 2014	74½	74¼	74¼
7 Norf Sou 4½s 98	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	67¼	67	67⅛
32 Nor Pac 6s 2047	57¼	56½	56½
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	53⅛	53	53
6 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	79⅜	78⅝	78⅝
11 Nor Pac 4s 97	75	75	75
2 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	44	43¾	43¾
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	103½	103½	103½
15 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	108	108	108
1 OrWash RR&N 4s 61	99⅞	99¼	99⅞
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	104½	104⅛	104⅛
2 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	111½	111¼	111¼
5 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	103	103	103
25 Para Pict 4s 56	73	73	73
2 Parmelee T 6s 44	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Pen Ohio Ed 4½s 77	102½	102½	102½
3 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	107½	107½	107½
3 Pen P &Lt 3½s 69	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
5 Pen RR gen 5s 68	121⅝	121⅜	121⅜
5 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	104	104⅞	105
14 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	92⅜	92	92⅜
46 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	99½	99¼	99½
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	99½	99½	99½
38 Pen RR 4s 84E	94⅜	94¼	94⅜
38 Pen RR 3½s 52		7½	7½
14 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	78¼	78¼	78¼
3 Pere Marq 5s 56	63	62½	62¾
23 Pere Marq 4½s 80	70¾	70⅝	70¾
3 Pere Marq 4s 56	100⅞	100⅜	100⅞
34 Phila Co 4¼s 61	95	9½	9½
7 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	223	223¼	223¼
10 Ph Read C&I 5s 73 st	109¼	108½	108½
14 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	108½	108½	108½
6 PCC&StL 5s 70A	103⅜	103½	103¾
11 PCC&StL 4½s 77	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
8 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
1 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	58	58	58
7 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	92½	92¼	92½
6 Porti Gen E 4½s 60	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 Prov Sec 4s 57	82¼	81¾	81¾
1 Readg 4½s 97A	82	82	82
22 Readg 4½s 97 B	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Rem Rand 3½s 56	102¼	102	102¼
3 Repub Steel 4½s 61	102⅝	102½	102⅝
9 Repub Steel 4½s 56	65½	65	65
7 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	33¼	32¼	33
47 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
14 RIArk&La 4½s 34	11	11	11
6 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	12	102	102
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	82½	82	82
13 StLIM&S4SR&G 33	26¼	25⅝	25⅝
11 St LSF 5s 50 B	25½	25½	25¼
155 St LSF 4½s 78	23⅞	23½	23½
45 St LSF 4s 50A	23¼	23	23
58 St LSF 4s 50A ct	51	51	51
10 St LSW 5s 52	30½	30½	30½
5 St LSW rfg 5s 90	90½	89¼	90½
13 Ct LSW 1st 4s 89	16½	16¼	16⅜
58 Seab A L cn 6s 45	15½	15½	15½
23 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
10 Sea A L aj 5s 49	32⅞	32¾	32¾
11 Sea A L 4s 50 st	16¾	16½	16½
6 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	19	19	19
3 Sea-All Fla 6s 35A ct	99⅞	99¼	99⅝
9 Shell Union 2½s 54	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 Simmons cv 4s 52	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
15 Socony-Vac 3s 64	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	56½	55¾	55¾
25 Sou Pac 4½s 68	54¼	54	54¼
120 Sou Pac 4½s 81	55¼	55	55⅛
34 So Pac 4½s 69	80	79½	79½
44 So Pac rfg 4s 55	80¼	80	80
28 So Pac clt 4s 49	95¾	95⅝	95⅝
6 So Pac 3¾s 46	57⅛	56⅝	56¾
36 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	94⅜	94¼	94⅜
6 South Ry 6½s 56	90	90	90
6 South Ry gen 6s 56	97¾	97¼	97¼
3 South Ry cn 5s 94	72⅞	72¾	72¾
23 South Ry gen 4s 56	87	86½	87
29 South Ry Mem 5s 96	92½	92	92
3 So Ry 4s St L 51	103	102¾	102¾
16 Stand Oil Cal 2¾s 66	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5 Studebaker cv 6s 45	89½	89½	89½
2 Texark&Ft5m5½s 50	106	106	106
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	70¼	70¼	70¼
7 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	70	70	70
11 Tex & Pac 5s 79C	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 TexPMP Ter 5½s 64	25⅜	25½	25⅜
12 Third Ave aj 5s 60	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
1 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s 60	107½	107½	107½
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	99½	99⅜	99⅜
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	97	97	97
7 Un Cig-Whel Strs 5s 52	99	98¾	98¾
12 Unit Drug 5s 53	95	95	95
5 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	98⅝	98½	98½
3 Utah P&L 5s 44	39	38½	38⅞
41 Wabash 4½s 81	48¼	48	48
15 Wabash 4s 81	92	92	92
7 Walworth 4s 55	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	50⅜	50¼	50¼
37 West Shore 4s 2361	46½	46½	46½
4 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
5 Westn Md 4s 52 A	92¾	92½	92¾
43 Westn Md 4s 52	33½	33½	33½
10 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	39½	39	39
6 Westn Pac 5s 48 asd	92¼	92	92
4 Western Un 5s 51	88	88	88
4 Western Un 5s 60	92½	92	92½
4 Western Un 4½s 50	101½	101⅜	101½
5 West El&Mfg 2¼s 51	89	89	89
14 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	49½	49¼	49¼
5 Wis Cen 4s 49	16¼	16	16
7 Wis Cen 4s StD 36	102¼	102	102
6 Young S&T cv 4s 48			

Foreign Bonds

10 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	79½	79½	79½
7 Argentine 4s 72 Ad	81½	81	81½
1 Argentine 4½s 48	97½	97½	97½
10 Argentine 4½s 71	86½	86½	86½
1 Australia 5s 55	87¼	87¼	87¼
10 Canada 3s 68	100	100¼	100¼
2 Canada 2¾s 74	100	99⅞	99⅞
6 Canada 2¼s 44	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
6 Chile 6s 60 asd	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
7 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	19½	19¼	19¼
7 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	19½	19¼	19¼
5 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	19½	19¼	19½
11 Cuba 4½s 77	55½	55½	55½
3 Denmark 6s 42	78¾	78½	78½
10 Dom 5½s 69 ext	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
1 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	76	76	76
4 Minas Ger 6½s 59	15½	15½	15½
4 N Sou Wales 5s 57	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 N Sou Wales 5s 58	91½	91½	91½
4 Panama 5s 63 A	89	89	89
5 Peru 7s 59	73	73	73
4 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	14½	14½	14½
1 Poland 8s 50	14¼	14¼	14¼
5 Poland 4½s 63 asd	14¾	14¾	14¾
3 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	20	20	20
3 Rol Gr do Sul 7s 67	22	22	22
4 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	76	76	76
12 Sao Paulo City 6½s 57	22¾	22½	22¾
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	34¼	34¼	34¼

Bond Sales

Total today, 5,638,800; previous day, 11,108,700; week ago, 9,870,400; year ago, 6,811,900; two years ago, 5,127,875; Jan. 1 to date, 429,977,300; year ago, 305,833,300; two years ago, 305,382,875.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	R'c'rd
Chicago Daily News	25c ..		2-23	2-15
Irregular				
Peoples Drug Stores	25c ..		4- 1	3- 8
Sontag Ch Strs	25c ..		3- 1	2-20
Interim				
Dominion Strs	10c ..		3-20	2-22
Accumulated				
Hartman Tobacco $4 pf	$1 ..		3-15	3- 5
Monarch Knitting pf	$7 ..		3-11	2-20
Regular				
Finance Co of Am "A&B"	15c	Q	3-31	3-20
Finance Co of Am pf	6¾c	Q	3-31	3-20
1st N Bk (Cincin)	$1.50	Q	6-30	6-19
Do (Cincin)	30c	S	3- 1	2-19
Gt East Fire Ins	12½c	Q	2- 13	2- 8
Hiawatha E & O "A"	30c	Q	3-10	2-23
Iron Fireman	30c	Q	6- 1	5-10
Do	30c	Q	9- 1	8-10
Do	30c	Q	12- 1	11-10
Molybdenum Corp	12½c	Q	4- 1	3-15
Monroe Loan Soc pf	34¾c	Q	3- 1	2-25
Parkersburg R & R	35c	Q	3-10	2-20
Pfizer & Co	25c	Q	3-15	3- 1
Seaboard Oil

McNutt Is Encouraging; Braves Sign Wietelmann

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt sounding what apparently is an encouraging note, big league baseball today faced the future with more optimism than it has for weeks. Speaking to reporters late yesterday, McNutt said that he would not undertake to advise baseball clubs regarding the approaching season "because that is their business."

Despite the fact that the War Manpower Commission has not actually placed the ball player in an essential or non-essential class, the major magnates visioned a silver lining through McNutt's words.

Wietelmann Signs

Meanwhile, the Braves this afternoon made it known that they have a regular shortstop for the 1943 season, if there is one. Bill "Whitey" Wietelmann, the hustling Zanesville, Ohio, boy who for several years was pushed into the background at Allston by Eddie Miller, has signed his contract for '43, according to Secretary John Quinn of the local National League club.

The trading of Miller to Cincinnati probably is the best thing that ever happened to Wietelmann. In the Braves' organization for about five years, moving between Hartford, Evansville, Louisville and Braves Field, he never was given a thorough trial while Miller was Casey Stengel's shortstop. But this spring it will be different. Whitey will take over on opening day and keep going. And the boy should do all right.

Valuable Man

When the Red Sox lost Eddie Pellagrini last year, they put in a call for Wietelmann to fill the hole at the short field with the Louisville club. The Braves consented, and all Whitey did was make himself the leading man at his berth in the American Association—one of the most valuable team men in all of minor league baseball.

In that respect, at least, Wietelmann has something on Miller. Eddie was an individualist, although you have to admit that he was a good one. But Wietelmann is a team player, with a soft pedal on his personal average.

Never a robust hitter, the Zanesville boy may step up his tempo when given a chance to play regularly. Bob Quinn, among others, thinks so. The rest of us hope so, for Whitey is a good kid.

By a Staff Photographer
Whitey Wietelmann

Briefs . . . Morning papers carried the news of three satisfied Red Sox. Coaches Tom Daly and Frank Shellenback, and rookie pitcher Andy Karl, have signed 1943 contracts. The only unsigned coach is Larry Woodall, who will no doubt fall in line when he finds time to visit Fenway Park . . . Now that the Three-I League has folded, Bob Coleman, the Braves' manager at Evansville, is out of a job. But you can be sure that Bob Quinn and Casey Stengel will find some spot for him in the Boston organization. Coleman is too valuable a man to let run around loose. Bob Quinn expects to have a decision on the matter within a day or two. He has wired Stengel in California.

* * *

Another tip for baseball: Gordon Campbell, the Monitor's hockey writer, coming back from New York with the Boston Olympics last week end, had to sit up all night in an unheated coach . . . Ty Cobb has made a cross-country plea for the continuation of baseball . . . With various minor leagues folding almost daily, you can look for the Braves and Red Sox to pick up some unemployed players . . . The sale of the Phils is supposed to be close at hand, but haven't we heard that one before?

Events Tonight

Hockey

Dartmouth vs. Boston University, Northeastern vs. Tufts at Boston Arena, 7:30 p. m.

Basketball

Coast Guard at Boston University, 8:00 p. m.

Follies

Ice Follies of 1943, Boston Garden, 8:30.

Bruins' Cowley In Scoring Van By Wide Margin

MONTREAL, Feb. 16 (AP)—Boston's Bill Cowley, leading playmaker of the National Hockey League, failed to set up a scoring play during the past week, but he flashed the red light three times to boost his point-getting lead to 61.

Lorne Carr of the Toronto Maple Leafs and Doug Bentley of the Chicago Black Hawks are tied for second place, eight points behind Cowley. Buzz Boll of the Bruins, Max Bentley of the Hawks, and Billy Taylor of the Leafs are the only other players who have 50 or more points.

Carr continues to lead the goalgetters with 26 nettings. Doug Bentley and Boll are next with 25. Other skaters with 20 or more goals are Gordie Drillon of Montreal, Gaye Stewart and Syl Apps of Toronto, Red Hamill and Max Bentley of Chicago, and Cowley and Art Jackson of Boston.

Cowley's 41 assists are five more than Taylor's and nine more than the totals compiled by Max Bentley and Montreal's Buddy O'Connor. He needs only five more assists to break the record he established during the 1940-41 campaign.

Toronto's Reg Hamilton leads the penalty parade as far as majors and minors go, having spent 56 minutes in the coop. Murph Chamberlain of Boston is next with 54, and Jimmy Orlando of the Detroit Red Wings follows with 53. Orlando, however, has served two 10-minute misconducts and a match penalty in addition.

The leaders:

Player and Club	G	A	Pts.
Cowley, Boston	20	41	61
Carr, Toronto	26	27	53
D. Bentley, Chicago	25	28	53
M. Bentley, Chicago	20	32	52
Boll, Boston	25	26	51
Taylor, Toronto	14	36	50
A. Jackson, Boston	21	24	45
Patrick, New York	16	29	45
Benoit, Montreal	19	24	43
Howe, Detroit	18	25	43

Hub Briefs

University of New Hampshire has canceled its interscholastic basketball tournament and track meet for this year . . . In a New England Intercollegiate League hockey double-header at the Arena this evening, Dartmouth meets Boston University and Tufts meets Northeastern . . . The all-star team which has been chosen from the Eastern Massachusetts Hockey League, will play a similar team from the Bay State circuit in an Arena double-header Feb. 22 . . . Joe Cronin talked for the Red Cross campaign workers at a luncheon today at the City Club . . . Paul Guibord has entered the third annual Metropolitan Indoor Doubles tennis tourney, which starts at the Badminton and Tennis Club Saturday . . . Northeastern will play a cage game with Tufts at Medford tomorrow.

Cards Drop Moore

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16 (AP)—Release of Pitcher Lloyd (Whitey) Moore to Rochester of the International League was announced today by the St. Louis Cardinals. Moore was obtained by the Cardinals from Cincinnati last season, but saw little service in the pennant drive. He started only one game.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	22	14	6	50	161	142
Detroit	18	10	10	46	126	94
Toronto	18	15	6	42	168	124
Chicago	14	13	11	39	128	128
Montreal	14	17	8	36	134	153
New York	7	24	7	21	115	191

Double-header basketball programs are being staged at the Chicago Stadium this season.

Melvin Harbert Winter Circuit's Lead Golfer

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One year ago today a surprising chapter was added to modern golfing history when Melvin Harbert, more generally known as "Chick," matched his skill and courage against the redoubtable Ben Hogan in a playoff for first money in the San Antonio, Texas, open tournament, and beat him by four strokes, 72 to 76.

The matter is brought up at this time, not alone from the angle of it being the anniversary of one of the supreme golfing upsets of last winter, but because this seems an appropriate time for a one-year retrospective, at a period when, normally, the annual "winter circuit" would be approaching its seasonal climax of the "Masters' " tournament at Augusta, Ga.

High Praise

What will happen on resumption of the "winter circuit" after the war is anybody's guess, just as it is futile trying to guess when "after the war" will be, or what will happen to golf in the meantime. In the retrospective of last winter's major tournaments in the South and on the West coast, from the Miami open in December of 1941 through the Masters' of April, 1942, during which Hogan piled up five firsts and enough high places to build up an overwhelming number of points for the Vardon Trophy of 1942, no one can gainsay that he was entitled to all the encomiums that came his way from golf writers the country over.

But in the writer's humble opinion, the sensational performer of the 1941-42 "winter circuit" was "Chick" Harbert; the topnotch performer of 1942 was Byron Nelson; Ben Hogan figured in third place, and Sam Snead, by later winning the P. G. A. championship, was fourth man. It is true that Hogan won five of the 15 "winter circuit" tournaments, and later won the U. S. G. A. Victory tournament, as against three victories for Nelson on the "winter circuit." But Nelson won the Masters' by beating Hogan in the playoff, after they tied at 280; and Nelson's victory in the Tam O'Shanter was a bigger triumph than Hogan's in the Victory tournament, because it had a larger and more formidable field, including many of the country's leading amateurs as well as professionals.

As to Harbert

Now as to Harbert. This erstwhile amateur from Battle Creek, Mich., son of a professional, had the signal distinction of winning one of the "winter circuit" tournaments by seven strokes, the widest margin of the season. This occurred at Beaumont, Texas, the last tournament of 1941, in which this swarthy, black-haired young stalwart, who can vie with Sam Snead or even Jimmy Thomson in distance off the tees, turned in a 72-hole total of 276, as against 283 for Ben Hogan, the runnerup.

After that, Harbert sort of subsided until the professional brigade migrated back to Texas on the second half of the "winter circuit," after having played the California and other far-west opens. It was at San Antonio, Texas, a year ago at this time, that Harbert again opened up his big barrage, and it was a year ago yesterday, when apparently out of the running, that he pulled the rabbit out of the hat by registering five birdies on the last nine holes, doing the last nine in 30 strokes and overhauling Hogan, already in with what loomed as though easily the winning 72-hole total of 272. Then, a year ago today, Harbert completed the job by lacing the Vardon Trophy winner four strokes in the playoff.

New Record

Nor was that the last of Harbert's sensational performances. His 30 for the last nine at San Antonio only matched the last nine of Byron Nelson in the Miami open earlier that same winter season, but at St. Petersburg, Fla., early last March, Harbert came from nowhere in the last round to establish a new record of 66 for the Lakewood course and tie for second place, a tournament in which Ben Hogan, Henry Picard and Tom Mahan were disqualified because, in the first round, they quit play and went to the clubhouse because they deemed the course unplayable under the existing conditions.

What will happen when golf is resumed in a big way after the war? Will there be any one man pre-eminent? Will the star performers of this last year and the last "winter circuit" still rule the roost? It is anybody's guess. This much must be said, viz., that the last "winter circuit" assuredly reflected a notable equality in competitive ability among the leaders, for notwithstanding that Ben Hogan won five of the 15 72-hole tournaments on the "winter circuit," and Byron Nelson three of them, no fewer than eight individuals figured in the winning column, "Chick" Harbert with two and Henry Picard, Sam Snead, Lloyd Mangrum, Sam Byrd and Herman Barron one each. Mangrum also won the 36-hole tournament on the Seminole tournament just outside of Palm Beach proper.

Cleveland Ace Makes Gains On Kilrea's Lead

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 16 (AP)—Walter Kilrea of Hershey clung to his lead in the American Hockey League scoring column last week even though Les Cunningham of Cleveland sneaked up two points on him. While Kilrea was scoring three assists for a total of 74, Cunningham piled up three goals and two assists for 71.

Tied for third place with 61 were Adam Brown of Indianapolis, who was sixth last week, Norm Mann of Pittsburgh, and Ab De Marco, now with Toronto on option.

Roger Jenkins of Hershey kept his "bad man" title for the week, adding 4 minutes for a total of 66.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Kilrea, Hershey	23	51	74
Cunningham, Cleveland	28	43	71
A. Brown, Indianapolis	26	35	61
De Marco, Providence	24	37	61
Mann, Pittsburgh	24	37	61
Frost, Hershey	30	30	60
Locking, Cleveland	24	32	56
Trudel, Cleveland	24	30	54
Bartholome, Cleveland	18	34	52
Summerhill, Buffalo	29	22	51
Toupin, Providence	17	34	51

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 15

East

Notre Dame 55, Canisius 37.
Maine 54, New Hampshire 38.
Norwich 52, St. Michaels 51 (two o'times).
Manhattan C. 42, St. Johns U. 38.
Bates 48, Bowdoin 20.
Norfolk Naval Training 57, L. I. U. 41.
Villanova 50, Scranton 43.

South

Mississippi 44, Alabama 29.
Duke 59, Wake Forest 40.
Vanderbilt 30, Tennessee 27.
Kentucky 58, Georgia Tech 31.
Wofford 47, Catawba 43.
Presbyterian 64, South Carolina 51.
Norfolk Naval Air sta. 65, Wil'm&Mary 34.
Maryland 56, Virginia 42.
Geo. Washington 51, Washington&Lee 45.

Midwest

Wisconsin 57, Indiana 53.
Purdue 33, Michigan 27.
Northwestern 52, Iowa 50.
Illinois 67, Minnesota 43.
Kansas 37, Iowa State 29.
Missouri 50, Oklahoma 45.
Creighton 49, Drake 47.
York (Neb.) 38, Midland 36.
Concordia (Minn.) 45, Gustavus 41.
Marquette 46, Michigan State 39.
Wayne 43, Ontario 23.
Camp Grant 48, DePaul 43.
Western Kentucky 52, Evansville (Ind) 48.
Hope 51, Alma (Mich.) 43.
Fort Hays (Kan.) 80, Pittsburg T. 67.
Akron U. 67, John Carroll 42.
Kent State 69, Findlay 39.
North Central (Ill.) 65, Elmhurst 44.
Waynesburg-Geneva (cancelled) (March 6 also cancelled).

Southwest

Texas A.&M. 54, Southern Methodist 47.

West

Washington 47, Idaho 26.
Montana State 56, Denver 47.
Eastern Washington 59, Pac. Lutheran 31.
Arizona St. T. (Temple 43, Arizona St. T. (Flagstaff) 34.
Linfield 61, Whitman 53.

Peggy Kirk Wins

PALM BEACH, Fla. (AP)—Peggy Kirk, a Rollins College senior from Findlay, Ohio, turned in a neat 78 to win the medalist honors in the annual Palm Beach women's golf championship here, Miss Kirk finished five strokes ahead of Mary Jane Garman, former Sarasota, Fla., city champion, in the 18-hole medal test. Miss Garman also attends Rollins College.

Bob Johnson Balks

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Two more contracts have been returned to the Philadelphia Athletics—a signed one from Dick Siebert, the club's longest holdout last year, and an unsigned one from Bob Johnson, who has demanded a second bonus for last year.

Eastern Swimming League

	W.	L.	P.C.	Points For	Points Agst.
Princeton	3	0	1.000	168	57
Yale	2	0	1.000	104	46
Army	2	1	.667	103	122
Dartmouth	2	1	.667	130½	94½
Columbia	1	1	.500	70	80
Harvard	1	2	.333	117	108
Navy	1	2	.333	111½	113½
Pennsylvania	0	5	.000	96	279

Pentagonal Hockey League

	Won	Lost	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Dartmouth	6	0	12	30	16
Harvard	3	1	6	24	10
Yale	2	2	4	18	14
Princeton	1	5	2	10	26
Army	0	4	0	8	24

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Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Olympics' Outstanding Record

A lot has been written this winter about the changes in personnel suffered by various teams due to the war, but nothing penned thus far can touch the story of the Boston Olympics, the Hub's outstanding amateur hockey club.

It could be that some other sports organization is ahead of the Olympics in the number of players sent directly into military service, but it is safe to say that no hockey club has seen a greater change in its immediate line-up.

This was brought home forcibly to the writer last week end when he was in New York to see the Olympics play Rovers in Madison Square Garden, almost a year to the day since he was last in the Big City for the same reason. From that club of 14 players a year ago just two remained to take the ice Sunday—Gerry Desrosiers and Ty Andersen, both of whom are married and have families. The other 12 are all in some branch of military life either in this country or in Canada.

Gerry Desrosiers

Sponsored by Garden

The Olympics last season were a parent club for several other teams which were sponsored by Boston Garden. As boys improved they were given a chance to play with the Senior team, and if they were good enough they were kept on. Altogether last winter more than 40 boys were tried out by Coach Hago Harrington in regular Eastern Amateur League games, and of these boys the majority are in uniform today.

Right now the Olympics' Honor Roll is exactly 61, including Major Walter Brown of the Army, who was General Manager of the Garden and the man who started the Olympics, and Chief Herb Ralby of the Coast Guard, who managed the Junior 'Pics.

Balanced Club

But to get back to the team which played in New York a year ago, the roster included some of the most brilliant players and as a whole formed the best balanced club in Olympic history. As a starting six, Hago sent out Vic Polich in goal, Al Yourkewicz and Al Baranowski on defense, and Fishy Dumond, Ray Chaisson, and Lloyd Gronsdal as forwards. Not one of these boys is back. His second line was formed of Frankie Sullivan, Jack McGill, and Gerry Desrosiers, of whom just Gerry remains. The third wave included Johnny Fitzgerald, Eddie Barry, and Cy Beigler, and none of these is left. At the alternate defense posts were Clare Martin and Ty Andersen, and the latter is the only one back.

Desrosiers and Andersen are more than just a link between this season and last, however. Sunday they were the best players on the ice, a spot they held more than once a year ago. Without them this winter Harrington might have thrown up his hands, despite the fact he was fortunate in landing several players who have helped carry the club along.

Even Greater

As great as is the Olympics' record, today, it will be even greater by the end of the season, for boys are leaving all the time. For instance, Ray Chaisson and Hec Rousseau were called only a short while ago, and by the end of the month Freddie Maloon will have been ordered to don his Navy ensign's blues.

This is the kind of record that any sports enthusiast can take pride in and one that will never be forgotten. It makes the Olympics champions, even though the only pennant they win is that little red-white-and-blue bunting with a star in the middle.

A year from now there may be hockey, and there may not, but there will not be any Olympics team unless the war is ended. The all-out-for-victory slogan means just that with them.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Chalk up another triumph for Clark Shaughnessy . . . In spite of a few peeves about his abrupt departure, Maryland still is wild about his "T" formation and is looking for a coach to carry it on . . . Andy Farkas of the Redskins is one who'd like the job and with that combination the old liners might take over the No. 1 football spot around Washington—if there is any football . . . Georgetown, which has been the big team there lately, definitely is dropping out this year.

* * *

Before the Rocky Mountain A. A. U. had made a definite decision to stage the National basketball tourney in Denver next month, more than 1,000 tickets were ordered . . . Luis Rodriguez Olmo, who'll get a tryout in the Dodgers' outfield this year has just been named most valuable player in the Puerto Rican Professional Baseball League . . . The Washington Redskins are handing out gold footballs bearing an Indian head and the inscription: "Redskins, 14; Chicago, 6"—To commemorate you know what.

* * *

Chick Morse, Worcester (Mass.) Evening Gazette: "Looks as though Ford Frick as President of the National League, which recently purchased the Phillies intent on reselling them to some syndicate, will have as much trouble getting rid of the club as the Phils had winning ball games."

When Leo Sanders, one of five St. Louis brothers who quit playing soccer to join the Army, landed in India, the first thing he did was to organize a soccer team. For opposition he rounded up a group of Royal Air Force pilots and a few native booters. . . . Although Lieut. (jg) Dyke Raese, former West Virginia coach, ranks his roommate, Ensign John Barr, ex-Penn State player, at the North Carolina Pre-Flight School, Barr does most of the talking about basketball. He played against Raese's West Virginia teams three times; all three games were for extra periods and Penn State won them all. . . . John Tripson, former Detroit Lions tackle, still is leading the interference. He has just returned from Africa, where he was one of the first Americans to land, going ashore to mark landing spots for the rest of the invasion force.

* * *

Seaman 1/c Bill Shirley, former Little Rock sports scribe and still an Arkansas fan, writes from the Coast Guard Radio School at Index, Wash.: "A State Senator in Arkansas recently proposed a bill which would give the University of Arkansas $12,500 annually to pay a 'big name' football coach. . . . Now if another good Senator would just draw a law which would give the 'big name' coach some dough with which to bait some good football players, the Razorbacks might do okay in the future.

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ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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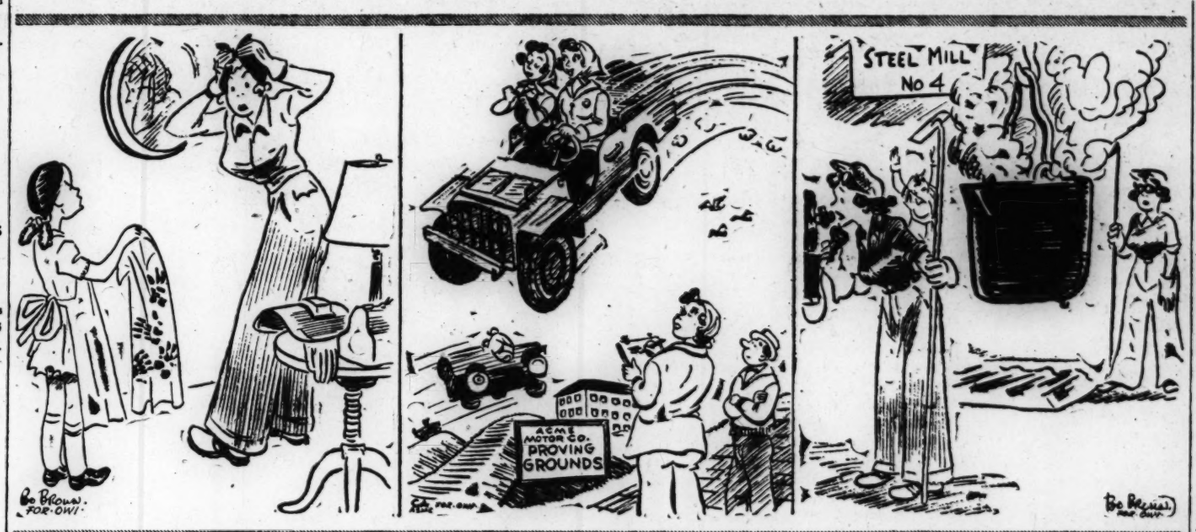


The OWI Cartoons the Housewife in War Work

"Mother! Just look what you did to one of our best guest towels!"

"That's a new nail polish you're using, isn't it, dear?"

"I'll have to call you back—I have something on the stove!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Home" for Servicemen

Marshfield, Ore.

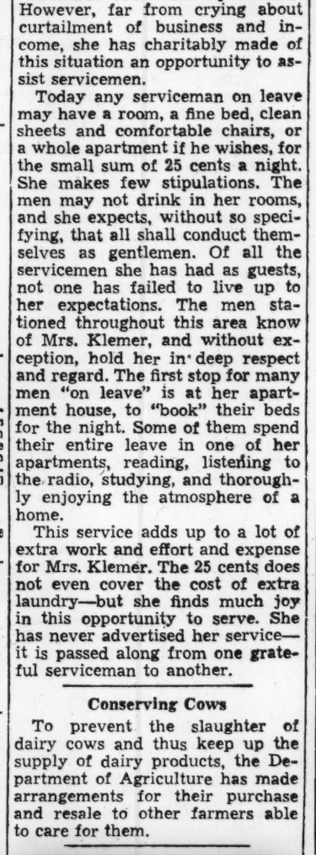
In this little coastal town lives a woman who is quietly doing more than her share in giving the men in the service "a home away from home." Mrs. Klemer, the good samaritan, owns and operates an apartment house. Of late, defense work has been drawing local residents to the large centers of population; and as a result, Mrs. Klemer has had several vacant apartments. However, far from crying about curtailment of business and income, she has charitably made of this situation an opportunity to assist servicemen.

Today any serviceman on leave may have a room, a fine bed, clean sheets and comfortable chairs, or a whole apartment if he wishes, for the small sum of 25 cents a night. She makes few stipulations. The men may not drink in her rooms, and she expects, without so specifying, that all shall conduct themselves as gentlemen. Of all the servicemen she has had as guests, not one has failed to live up to her expectations. The men stationed throughout this area know of Mrs. Klemer, and without exception, hold her in deep respect and regard. The first stop for many men "on leave" is at her apartment house, to "book" their beds for the night. Some of them spend their entire leave in one of her apartments, reading, listening to the radio, studying, and thoroughly enjoying the atmosphere of a home.

This service adds up to a lot of extra work and effort and expense for Mrs. Klemer. The 25 cents does not even cover the cost of extra laundry—but she finds much joy in this opportunity to serve. She has never advertised her service—it is passed along from one grateful serviceman to another.

Conserving Cows

To prevent the slaughter of dairy cows and thus keep up the supply of dairy products, the Department of Agriculture has made arrangements for their purchase and resale to other farmers able to care for them.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K. PARRIS

Daily Anecdote

Sound Counsel

Once when the late Secretary of State, Elihu Root, was riding on a train a farmer seated next to him began to offer his gratuitous advice upon how to conduct the various affairs of the Government.

"What is your occupation?" finally inquired Mr. Root.

"Poultry farmer," was the reply.

"Do you know how many eggs each of your hens lays?" asked the Secretary.

"Why, no," admitted the poultryman.

"Well," replied Mr. Root, "the man who looks after my chickens knows how many eggs each hen lays. If a fowl doesn't provide fifteen eggs a month it is a loss to keep it. Now, my friend, doesn't it strike you that after you have learned your own business so well that I cannot give you points on it, it will then be the proper time to come and teach me how the Government should be run?"

A Verse for Today . . .

Multitudes, multitudes in the valley of decision: for the day of the LORD is near in the valley of decision.—JOEL 3:14

Brevities

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: A few years ago one had to purchase puzzles, but now all one has to do is to try to fill out a government blank.

Milwaukee Journal: This is the season of rains in the North African fighting area. No more is said of those sandstorms that taste like spinach without the spinach.

In Lighter Vein

Up Over Down Under

From here off to distant Australia
Hop sky-birds in flying regalia;
One small kangaroo
Makes quick, long hops, too,
Without so much paraphernalia.

A Banker Speaks

Office Boy: "I think I know what's wrong with this country."

Bank Executive: "What's that, son?"

Office Boy: "We're trying to run it with only one vice-president."—Banking.

Of Course

Woodrow Wilson, despite his sober disposition, possessed a quick wit. One day, during an animated conversation, his glasses slipped down perilously near the end of his nose.

"Your glasses are almost on your mouth," his companion warned.

"That's all right," Mr. Wilson answered with a smile. "I want to see what I'm talking about."—Banking.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Camouflage Experts Sometimes Make Trees From Glass?

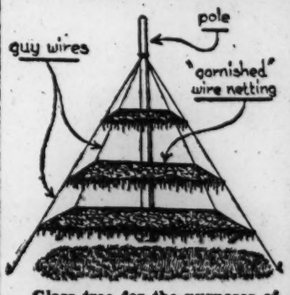
The reason camouflage experts "make" trees is in an effort to persuade the enemy that he is viewing innocent countryside from his bomber or reconnaissance plane—not a hangar or an industrial plant which is turning out materials of war.

One way in which they attempt, with considerable success, to accomplish this deception is by making imitation trees of glass.

First a pole is erected from which run four guy wires, between which sheets of wire netting are stretched in successive layers. The top level of netting is smaller than the level below it, the series of nets forming successive plane sections of an imaginary pyramid.

Each net is covered with a garnish of material painted to match the color and appearance of trees in the immediate vicinity. One effective material for use as such a garnish is a special kind of glass known as Fiberglas.

Fiberglas is the trade name of a product developed in the research departments of the Owens and Corning glass makers, the two firms working in co-operation. The



Glass tree for the purposes of camouflage.

glass is made into strong and pliable fibers which may be woven like thread of silk or cotton. The fibers are made by drawing off white hot liquid glass through tiny holes in the bottom of an electric furnace. These filaments are so fine that over 200 are drawn together into a single thread.

For use in garnishing the wire netting of camouflage trees, Fiberglas claims the advantage of being noninflammable; odorless; resistant to rot and mold; weatherproof to sun and rain or snow; strength without excessive weight; and it may readily be painted with spray guns.

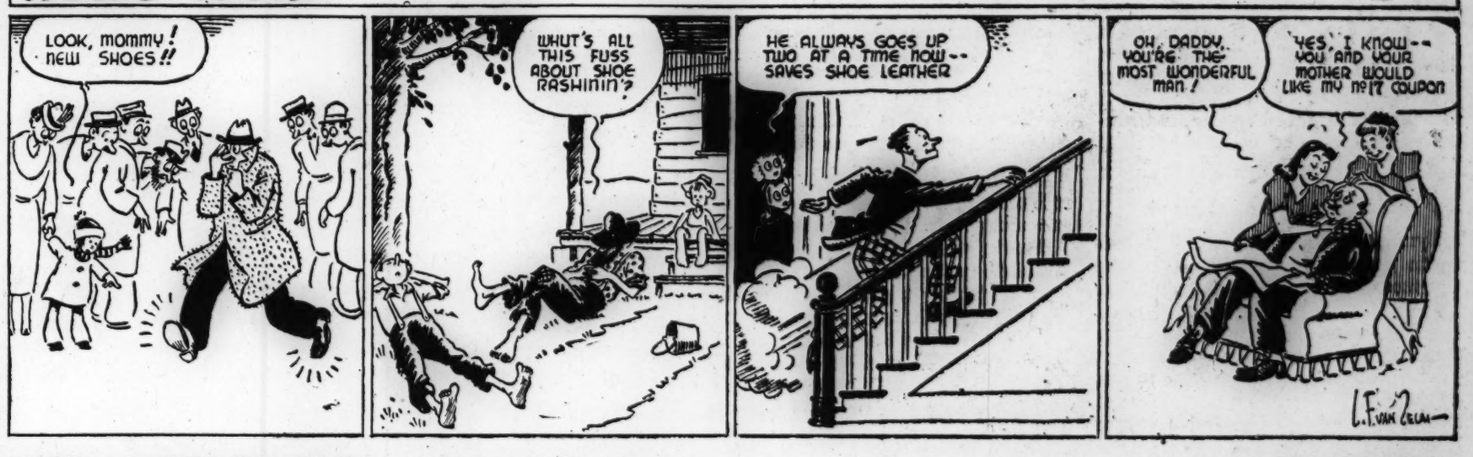
Such flimsy "trees," of course, would not stand up under close inspection, but against high-altitude bombing they afford excellent protection, looking astonishingly realistic and even casting a convincing shadow.—W. P. Keasbey.

Camouflage!

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, Eng.

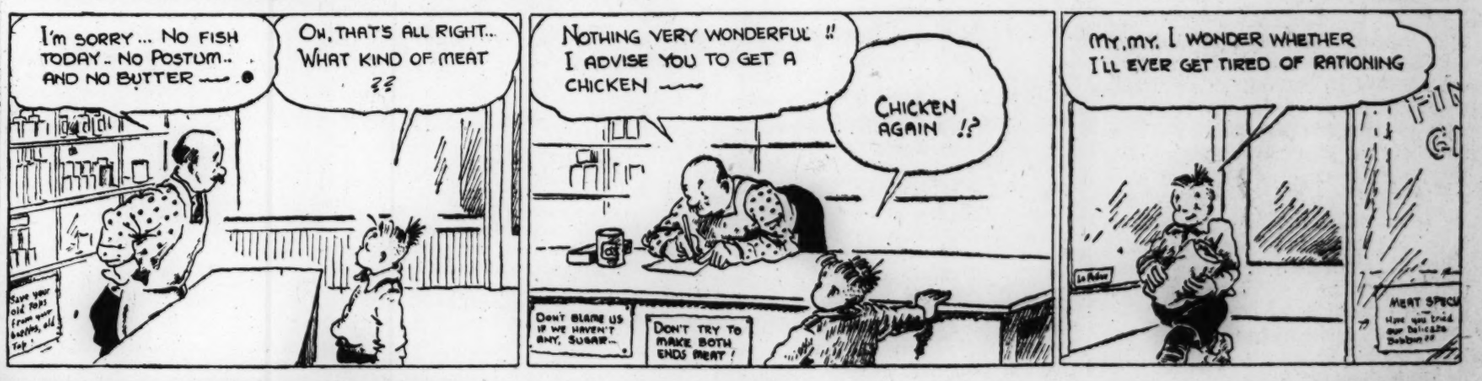
Wartime wedding cakes are not what they appear to be in England. Clever cardboard exteriors substitute for the elaborate icings and inside may be found the edible cake.

NEWS ITEM— SHOE RATIONING IS NOW IN EFFECT.


LOOK, MOMMY! NEW SHOES!!
WHUT'S ALL THIS FUSS ABOUT SHOE RASHIN'?
HE ALWAYS GOES UP TWO AT A TIME NOW-- SAVES SHOE LEATHER
OH, DADDY, YOU'RE THE MOST WONDERFUL MAN!
YES, I KNOW-- YOU AND YOUR MOTHER WOULD LIKE MY №17 COUPON
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Patriotic Chicken*

BY LE PELLEY


I'm SORRY... NO FISH TODAY.. NO POSTUM.. AND NO BUTTER
OH, THAT'S ALL RIGHT.. WHAT KIND OF MEAT ??
NOTHING VERY WONDERFUL !! I ADVISE YOU TO GET A CHICKEN
CHICKEN AGAIN !?
DON'T BLAME US IF WE HAVEN'T ANY, SUGAR..
DON'T TRY TO MAKE BOTH ENDS MEAT!
MY, MY, I WONDER WHETHER I'LL EVER GET TIRED OF RATIONING
MEAT SPECIAL

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Let's Not Forget the Birds!*

BY RODGERS

Boy! Ok boy! Was the snow piled high this A.M.
"Weather like this must be hard on birds," I thought as I saw one fly past my window.
Just then the Boss called me to breakfast. "Am I glad I'm a pup," I told myself—
But somehow I didn't seem to enjoy my breakfast as much as usual—
"Hum - I'll have to do something about this," I decided—
And— "something about it" I did!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Unidentified Bird Sighted*

BY THE HAGERS

"We'll have to try another course. Bill, I tried reason; you tried force."
The Pelican chief to both is cold. Tern Island he intends to hold."
"I know one bird he wouldn't mock. Shipmate, we'll have to find a roc!"
A loud noise overhead we heard. We looked—and saw a giant bird!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

All-Out for Farming

There is little evidence the American farm bloc yet understands the crucial role farmers must play not only in winning the war but in winning the peace. News from Washington and from the farms brings the impression that American agriculture is today still in a frame of thought about paralleling that of American industry before Pearl Harbor.

Great pressures are exerted for higher prices and profits, generating perhaps the greatest single threat to the anti-inflation program; much fear is manifested about what is likely to happen after the war, most of it mistakenly based on recollection of what happened to expanded production two decades ago.

Production sights are far too low. Even the 1943 program of Secretary Wickard—wise as it is in calling for greater production of fats and oils, and extensive as it is in outlining production about one per cent above last year's record harvest—still is not geared to the coming needs.

The event has already shown that even such a bumper crop as last year's is insufficient to meet the normal demand of even a really prosperous domestic consumption. For it is now computed that even if there were no military buying and no lease-lend shipping, there still would be a shortage of some foods in America today. The answer lies in the fact that the "forgotten man" now has wherewithal to buy food.

It will require the most rigid rationing, and a drastic revision of many popular American eating habits just to meet military and lease-lend requirements. Imagine, then, the impact on this reduced ration when Europe's hunger must be satisfied!

Such is the situation America is journeying toward.

The time plainly confronts the United States for vast action on a dramatic scale. Immediate consideration must be given:—the plowing again of the western plains, memories of dust storms notwithstanding; the release of soldiers for work in the fields; the granting of priority on skilled workers to dairy and other specialized producers; fair distribution of augmented quantities of fertilizers; Government financing of increased production, just as new plants were built for war goods manufacturers; production of farm machinery must be upped. Imagination, invention and accomplishment must be lifted to levels never before envisioned in developing new machines for planting, harvesting and processing.

America's abundant cereals, including wheat, must be used in developing unprecedented numbers of livestock. Meat for food, and the barnyard animals so essential for European reconstruction, must be gotten ready now. They must follow right after the waves of invasion forces now mounting to spring upon the Axis bastions.

And all this must be done with new vision of what can follow this war. To accomplish such expansion of production merely by letting profits soar, as apparently some of the farm lobbyists would favor, would result in America losing the peace.

Only by having its agricultural surplus priced low enough so it can be bought by the limited exchange of Europe can America continue the reciprocal flow of trade that will permit the growth of an economically sane world agriculture—to say nothing of concomitant trade—and this is the only basis of an abundance for all.

How this is to be done presently presents itself as one of the Nation's major problems. The idea of increasing farm production through incentive payments, or limited subsidies in certain lines—an idea favored by Economic Stabilizer Byrnes and forwarded by Secretary Wickard—appears to be unacceptable to farmers. We suspect the payments were unrealistically small.

The best thought of the Country must explore this problem at once, for new concepts of food production are at once a vivid necessity and an immense opportunity for good. The United States must act with planning and leadership on the grand plane. Petty thoughts and bickering presently cluttering up the Washington farm scene must be thrust aside. America and its farmers must embark on an all-out production program with the same sort of energy and verve and skill that has brought such wonders in war goods manufacturing.

A Ship Comes Home

Symbolism rarely surpasses in dramatic quality the scene viewed by ferryboat commuters between New York and Staten Island these last few days. Like some brave bird come home the Richelieu rests on the water almost in the protecting shadow of the Statue of Liberty. The ship and the statue are French, but what they stand for is the liberty that found so fine a flowering in America. It was that which attracted the great Bartholdi statue toward American shores. What more natural than that the Richelieu has followed?

The Richelieu is reported to have encountered storms on the way. This, too, is symbolic. The voyage of France back to its moral homeland—the company and the affection of free minds—has been likewise stormy, as at Oran and Toulon. No one can think of the Richelieu and all the other ships following or preparing to follow in her wake without remembering the many months of disquiet when it seemed Hitler might get the French fleet.

The menace in this possibility had been reduced by the time Hitler moved on Toulon and the French naval officers scuttled so many of their ships, for United Nations naval superiority had been established. Yet the action at Toulon was heartening to all the free world because of the spirit it expressed.

The Richelieu's journey to New York to be refitted for battle against tyranny is a fitting sequel to Toulon. A great reunion is being witnessed from the decks of Staten Island ferries, ship and statue together symbolizing what is being saved from freedom's past and what is possible in freedom's future.

Baby Beef-Eaters

How much meat can Baby eat? It sounds like a nursery rhyme but it's really a problem in rationing. The problem is complicated by such questions as, How big is Baby? How old? How many teeth has Baby? To work out ration plans that would take account of all these constantly changing factors would have required doubling the number of experts in Washington, not to mention the national debt.

But to leave Baby out of the calculations would have been to work an injustice to parents who would then have had to share their own rations with hungry youngsters. Even a very small baby can use meat—especially bacon for teething. So under the meat rationing rules, Baby becomes a Person, and gets a Person's share.

Minute steaks are suggested as appropriate to the very young, and a T-bone might be helpful to one cutting his teeth. But it is not proposed that parents attempt to elucidate the connection between lamb chops and the woolly ba-ba that Baby takes to bed with him, nor that, at too tender an age, he should be taught to regard a moo-cow as just another porterhouse on the hoof.

Learning in Tunisia

"A strategic withdrawal according to plan was successfully executed." That statement is not another of those put out by Berlin to sweeten the story of Nazi retreats. It is from an American reporter's account of United States troop movements in what is described as the "biggest tank-against-tank battle of the Tunisian campaign."

While the communiques are far from complete in their description of this action, it appears to have been a thrust by something less than a division of General Rommel's Afrika Korps that scored a break-through against green American troops in the Faid-Sened sector of the central Tunisian front. It seems that the tank battle occurred when a counterattack was undertaken to rescue some units of American infantry that had been surrounded. In the break-through the Germans were using a combat team of planes, tanks, mobile artillery and infantry.

American military authorities are not, so far, greatly concerned about this Axis drive. Probably it may be considered more as a local effort to gain elbow-room for Rommel's forces now pinned to a narrow strip of coast than as a major drive to break Allied communications. But many such "withdrawals according to plan" by American forces would greatly delay the eventual clean-up of Tunisia.

One must question military opinion which says that such local defeats are to be expected. The argument is that inexperienced American troops cannot expect to withstand Rommel's veterans and must take a series of costly lessons. This is not necessarily or wholly true. There are veteran officers and troops of General Montgomery's forces who could be sprinkled among Allied forces new to African warfare and prevent repetition of expensive mistakes. Lives can be saved by a little less insistence on learning "the hard way."

The Bookshelf

In Time of War . . .

These are days not only of war struggle, but of struggle for historical perspective. It is no easy thing to keep one's head in the midst of battle, much less analyze the past and plan for the future; yet the effort must be made, and eager authors are crowding forward to help. Edwin A. Falk, in FROM PERRY TO PEARL HARBOR (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $3), restricts himself to the struggle for supremacy in the Pacific and he further shows himself a candid specialist in naval matters.

His chief program for the future is simple and is based on his reading of the past; in brief, he admonishes his readers—with a wealth of background detail to support his view—that in time of war we should prepare for peace, in the sense that now we should "prepare to prevent the postwar let-down from unduly contracting the Navy, so that peace, when finally made, shall be preserved."

Mr. Falk is not one who subscribes to the idea that Pearl Harbor was an act of unparalleled treachery which could not have been foreseen. Speaking of the way Japan started her war with China in July of 1894, he says that this followed a pattern typcally Japanese. "The Mikado declared war first through his naval gunners and only thereafter through his statesmen. How any foreign power has been able to feel secure in recent times against a possible Japanese attack without warning remains a mystery. How, for example, Congress could refuse for years to grant to the Navy the paltry sums needed to provide anti-submarine nets for the Pacific harbors used as bases by the U. S. battle fleet is difficult to explain."

* * *

It is interesting to note that Mr. Falk feels Japan showed, in 1894, even greater audacity than in 1941 because she attacked China without first being absolutely sure of Russian neutrality. In the latter instance there was a new menace from air power, yet the Soviet was busy with Germany; on the former occasion Russia was not only free to act, but was still one of the great maritime powers, with a Far East squadron which might have turned the scales. Unhesitatingly the chance was taken, the blow was struck, fortune favored the reckless, and Japan won her chance to grow into an international nuisance of first magnitude.

This book may in some respects be regarded almost as a compilation of books-in-brief. Sometimes so much is compressed into a single chapter that the reader is likely to become confused—but not when there is naval action, a subject dear to Mr. Falk's heart, upon which he always writes sharply, lucidly, with illustrative detail and fine use of color economically employed.

* * *

Take the small matter of why Ito did not worry over China's two German-built battleships in the war just touched upon. "The lax Chinese proudly had invited exhaustive inspection" some time before, it seems, and Ito "had little fear that men-of-war whose guns had been draped with drying laundry and whose general condition had been disorderly would be handled smartly in action." This guess proved correct—an early but not unique example of Japan's naval shrewdness as well as potency.

Mr. Falk does not feel that "war" and "peace" are absolute terms. "The absence of declared and actual hostilities," says he, "is not necessarily the kind of peace enjoyed between Canada and the United States. . . . Japanese-American relations between Perry and Pearl Harbor are supposed by many to have been blessed by uninterrupted peace," but there were plenty of signs of thunder before the eventual storm.

Of this storm, Mr. Falk feels that Japan picked her time and did her ruthless utmost, but still there remained American power "to regain the whole Pacific and leave to wither, like the victorious legions of Hideyoshi, the stranded expeditionary forces of modern Japan." R. G.

Our Readers Say—

Canada Sets an Example

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Several weeks ago, I read in some paper that, starting on the first of February, no magazine, newspaper, or periodical published in Canada would be allowed to take advertisements for liquors until the termination of the war.

This article appealed to me immediately and I thought at the time that if Canada could take such a forward step surely we of these United States could follow in her wake. The money that is spent each year in advertising intoxicants, which surely need no advertising, would go a long way toward winning the war and restoring our world to its rightful peace. MRS. J. J. SCOTT, JR.

Pulaski, Va.

Postwar Housing

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Walter P. Laufenberg's article in The Christian Science Monitor regarding postwar housing, etc., was brought to my attention by a client.

I take it he deplores the large Federal housing projects which have been erected in the larger cities throughout the country.

He says: "It suggests the definite threat that any housing unit after the war may never be admitted to be temporary. It carries the added threat of a gigantic wartime contribution to the already perplexing problem of industrial slums."

In short, large multiple housing projects designed expressly for the lower, poorer income groups, giving them decent, sanitary homes, perplexes the problem of slums.

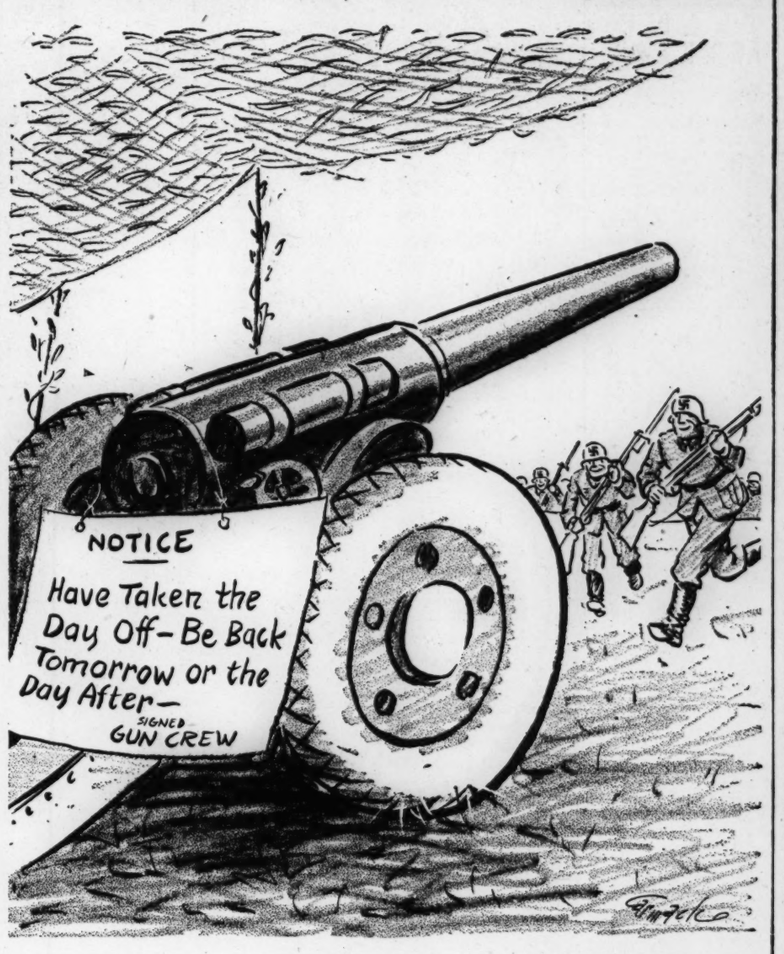
I don't agree with him, and I am a Republican and in the private home financing business, in direct competition with Federal housing projects, and the very people they are designed for to a large extent are my clients.

I've seen these Federal housing projects here in Los Angeles. They are fine. They cannot but lift and improve the lot of thousands of people and the community and nation as a whole. Furthermore, as I see it, they create the demand among many tenants for better private homes. WM. B. HOLT

Los Angeles

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

How Absenteeism Would Work on the Fighting Front



Down the Middle of the Road

Report on Washington

By Erwin D. Canham

The newspaper editors of America have just passed a vote of confidence in the nation's war leadership!

That, I am convinced, is a fair interpretation of the results of the annual meeting which the American Society of Newspaper Editors held the past week end in Washington. The editors had an amazing privilege, a stirring example of the democratic way, as the Nation's war leaders from President Roosevelt down set before them in strictest confidence a detailed and revealing analysis of the progress of the war.

Many, perhaps most, of the editors are critical of the President in politics. They have had long experience of his jocular—and sometimes scolding—press conferences. They were insulated against charm. But they came away from Washington this time with an inspiriting lift, a feeling of re-assurance, a large sense of the war's complexities, and a renewed zeal to support the necessary burdens of total war while combatting the many cheap and opinionated tricks of party politics that would divide us.

These words may seem starry-eyed and unrealistic. But they are based on a great many soundings of the opinions of fellow-editors and a personal estimate of the information and impressions we were given.

* * *

The editors' viewpoint is thus notably at variance with the temper of Congress. Possibly, when the editors get home, what they have to say will help to soften present Congressional obstructionism. Perhaps, on questions of inflation control, especially affecting farm price demands, the newspapers will moderate the selfish stand of various groups. Or perhaps old and narrow opposition politics and personal hostility toward President Roosevelt will win out once more.

But it is not really a question of President Roosevelt at all. There are two great problems confronting the Nation. One, of course, is the military task of winning the war. The other is the very threatening inflation question. If the Nation avoids runaway inflation, it can carry on with the war economy and anticipate an expansive but sound postwar readjustment. Much, indeed, will depend on that postwar economy: employment, a sane approach to national elections and even to world organization. But uncontrolled inflation could ruin all these prospects. It is as serious as that. And now selfish groups, each insisting that its situation is exceptional, are threatening to punch holes in our protective ceiling. The crisis is not a whit short of desperate.

However, the anti-inflation war was not the editors' main job in Washington. That was the war, with our enemies abroad. It is not possible to reveal the war analysis given us by the responsible leaders. But the following major impressions are not indiscreet:

* * *

General Marshall "stole the show." In an hour's talk to us, straight off the cuff without notes or text, the leader of our armies surveyed every battlefront. He thrilled and inspired us. He cleared up many points. He made us feel that the Nation now has a military leader of the highest calibre, indeed a leader capable of commanding Allied armies. And he filled us with confidence and trust for our allies, with whom he is obviously working in the closest and most harmonious co-operation. Admiral King, reserved and dignified in his contact with the press, nevertheless also impressed us with his competence and ability.

President Roosevelt appeared to be greatly refreshed after his Casablanca trip. He talked off-the-record to the editors for a half hour, more naturally, with fewer mannerisms and dramatics than he has often employed. His tanned face was fresh and rested, he seemed completely relaxed, and looked to this observer—who saw him twice a week from 1932 to 1939—to be little changed from the old days. Whereas on several earlier annual visits of the editors, Mr. Roosevelt has lectured or chided them, this time he was mellow and informative. The load of care which has hung over the President since the German break-through in May, 1940, seemed to a great degree to have lifted. This significant change is indeed a portent, although it should be added that the information given us by the Commander-in-Chief and the other leaders pointed in no detail to an "easy" war or a speedy ending.

In fact, I believe the editors took home with them two major conclusions which it would be well for the public to share:

First, the task of managing this war is of formidable complexity;

Second, it would be well for editorialists—and plain citizens—to wait for the facts before jumping to conclusions on any military situation.

To hear General Marshall outline the global problem he faces was to be deeply impressed, almost overwhelmed, by a picture of needed organization and adjustment which far exceeds the task which faced the Germans and Japanese.

Then, when General Marshall, the President, or Elmer Davis, told some unpublishable facts about North Africa, there was great justification for saying "reserve judgment," even now.

How splendid, in fine, that the United States possesses journalists, and soldiers, and statesmen who can share together and operate together this democratic structure in total war.

Mirror of World Opinion

Hate Can't Be Made to Order

We remember a cartoon from Punch, published early in the last war, which showed a big German family having its morning hate. . . . Today Rex Stout . . . and several other writers are advising us to follow the former German example by hating Germans all day long.

If we were soldiers fighting at the front, along roads bombed and machine-gunned by German planes, we shouldn't have any trouble following Mr. Stout's advice—but then we shouldn't need it. . . .

But to spend our days in nursing a systematic hatred is something we do not propose to do. Artificial hatred is even more dangerous than the other synthetic emotions. . . . What Americans need to make them work and fight harder in these days is not hatred of the Germans but even more love for their own country.—*The New Republic.*

The Wide Horizon

A New British Trade Policy

By Herbert Morrison

British Home Secretary

In an address at Nottingham

In my opinion, we shall need to broaden the whole conception of public policy in relation to the export trades after the war. We shall need to work upon the basis of a much closer partnership between the State and industry, in which each has rights but each, also, has important obligations to the other. My own program for export could be summed up under five headings.

To begin with, a factual examination, industry by industry, of resources, weaknesses, assets, difficulties, potential foreign markets and the means to serve them.

Secondly, a greatly improved consular service, equipped with the means, not only to analyze markets abroad for the information of industry at home, but ready also to work with representatives of our industries and their customers on the spot.

Thirdly, an extensive program of commercial and technical education, carried out under the stimulus and supervision of the State, and aiming to raise to new levels the quality of the recruits who will come forward for the work of research, management, production and marketing.

Fourthly, a right on the part of the State to examine the situation and circumstances of any import industry in difficulties, or not showing satisfactory results, or in need of help, either in its own estimation or in the estimation of the Government; and readiness on the part of the State to give help in meeting the need whatever it is, whether capital, re-equipment or a better standard of labor—provided that the home market, equally with the export market, shall benefit from such friendly help.

Fifthly, the relation thus envisaged between the State and industry should be a partnership—a two-way affair in which each party has something to teach the other.

* * *

Looking forward, then, past the necessary stringencies and shortages of the earlier postwar years, I see the hope of a bright future for Britain and the world—a future, however, that is shadowed by two great question marks. One is the problem of population—our decline in the birth rate. It is coming to be generally realized that if we are to maintain our population at anywhere near its present level, we must be able to count upon a considerable increase in the size of the average family. Some experts have calculated that to keep a population of 42,000,000—that is, 4,000,000 less than our present population—we should need big families: on an average, 25 per cent bigger than those of today—a very big increase.

It is no use talking alone about the selfishness and laziness of parents. There may be something in that, but it is open to doubt whether parents are more selfish or more lazy now than they have ever been. On the whole, they think more about their children's welfare; but they have got new ideas and standards both for themselves and for their children. They are increasingly refusing to have families if this is going to mean that their children are ill-fed, ill-cared-for, or poorly educated, or that the mother must become a perpetual drudge, ruining her life and health. . . . * * *

It is time to work out a national charter of childhood and a charter of motherhood, setting up standards that will satisfy the reasonable aspirations of parents for their children and for themselves. We must bear in mind the fact that until people feel happy about having more children and want to have more, patriotic appeals will get us nowhere.

That, then, is the first question mark to which it will be our task to find the right answer.

The second takes us beyond our own borders to that world of international economic relations of which I have already spoken. We must face the fact that both at home and abroad old economic ideas are still very strong.

It is an unhappy fact—we saw it demonstrated after the last war—that newly-liberated nations have a tendency towards extreme, even aggressive, economic nationalism.

Yet it is as certain as daylight that, at the end of the old road of economic nationalism, there lies one more bitter and bloody lesson for humanity by one more period of poverty and depression where there could be enrichment and prosperity. International trade on a nationalist, competitive basis is economic war; economic war leads to military war; attempts at economic domination will be resisted like attempts at military domination and will divide the world into warring camps.

We cannot alone lay down economic policies for the world, but we can give the right lead, or follow if it is given elsewhere.

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